

Nickerson Karen J (DOS)

From: John Austin [austin4102000@yahoo.com]
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2007 9:26 AM
To: Howatt Robert (DOS); Nickerson Karen J (DOS)
Subject: RE-Redacted Submission

It is with some hubris that I review the re-redacted submission of NRG. I find that which was not redacted now is, and still the redaction of public information on PART 1 page 77, that was of particular interest to me, and the emission data on Part 1 page 75.

Under the CAMR and DE REG 1146, allocations of mercury emissions are given each unit as a matter of public record. Allocated is 54.3125 pounds. Unallocated is all of 1.6875 pounds, which is the 3% set aside of the states 56 pound allocation. However, Table 5-8 appears to show unallocated and new set aside as separate and additive in ERROR. (Also in ERROR is the reference to 630MW, and the potentially the associated calculation.)

The question this raises is - Has the bid falsely used the unallocated set aside to portray compliance with Regulation 1146, the CAMR, and the Coastal Zone Act (CZA)? These new regulations are at some odds with the CZA. Thus, an error in interpretation may have been made. While CAMR/Reg 1146 reserve a set aside for new units, can NRG utilize the new units set aside emissions to expand under the Coastal Zone Act? My answer is NO. They must show a reduction from the required emissions of Reg 1146 under the Coastal Zone Act, and that is the combined 10.5 pound allocation of Units 1 & 2, that they would replace. 94% of existing emissions for these units would be the 10.5 pounds. At the stated 95%, they would meet the regulations allocations at 7.6 pounds. Thus, there is little margin for error, increased operations, or variance in coal mercury content.

Absent CAMR and Reg 1146, the re-powering project when first proposed would have been in compliance, as the proposed pollution abatement projects would have provided offsets necessary for compliance with CZA. However, by the time a new plant could be operational, the regulatory requirements that are now in place have consumed any offset to be gained by abatement projects.

I'm left to conclude the viability of what is outlined is dubious at best.

I renew my request for these pages, which are not cost related, but rather address the emissions of the units to be permitted.

Looking for earth-friendly autos?
[Browse Top Cars by "Green Rating" at Yahoo! Autos' Green Center.](#)

Nickerson Karen J (DOS)

From: John Austin [austin4102000@yahoo.com]**Sent:** Tuesday, February 20, 2007 7:20 AM

To: Smisson Charlie T. (DNREC); Larson Russell T (LegHall); Nickerson Karen J (DOS); Davis Jennifer (OMB); Hughes John A. (DNREC); Feedback (MailBox Resources); Spence Terry (LegHall); Viola John (LegHall); Smith Wayne (LegHall); Oberle William (LegHall); The Hon. Rep. William Outten 30 (R); The Hon. Rep. Clifford Lee 40 (R) H. Maj. Whip; McWilliams Diana (LegHall); Carey George (LegHall); Hocker Gerald (LegHall); Lavelle Greg (LegHall); Atkins John (LegHall); Booth Joseph (LegHall); Maier Pam (LegHall); Schwartzkopf Peter (LegHall); Gilligan Robert (LegHall); The Hon. Rep. Robert Valihura 10 (R); Walls Robert (LegHall); 'The Hon. Rep. Dan Short 39 (R)'; Stone Donna (LegHall); Adams Thurman (LegHall); The Hon Sen. Colin Bonini 16; Deluca Anthony (LegHall); Copeland Charles (LegHall); McBride David (LegHall); Sokola David (LegHall); The Hon. Sen. F. Gary Simpson 18; The Hon. Sen. George Bunting, Jr. 20; Bunting George (LegHall); McDowell Harris (LegHall); The Hon. Sen. John C. Still 17; Peterson Karen (LegHall); Sorenson Liane (LegHall); Henry Margaret Rose (LegHall); Blevins Patricia (LegHall); Venables Robert (LegHall); Amick Steven (LegHall); Marshall Robert (LegHall); Cloutier Catherine (LegHall); Cook Nancy (LegHall)

Subject: PJM Analysis

I've spent the time to read the bids. I still hear NRG shills say - what about summer when there's little wind? The PJM Grid rates the summer capacity of the projects, and the PJM capacity credit is what they get counted as being reliable when most needed.

The PJM rates the wind project at 120MW in the summer initially, and this is projected to increase to 194MW as performance is shown over 3-years.

Since the average Delaware (whole state, not just DP&L) power consumption is about 1300 MW, Wind is expected to provide at least 9.2% to 14.9% of Delaware's electricity from the wind farm.

If just this percentage of the old coal plants is turned off think of the lives saved. For example, the DE Health Dept said particulate emissions contribute to 95 deaths/year. A wind farm would save 8-14 lives per year.

Want to start your own business? Learn how on [Yahoo! Small Business](#).

From: Patricia Gearity [mailto:gearitylaw@earthlink.net]

Sent: Friday, February 16, 2007 8:50 AM

To: Smisson Charlie T. (DNREC)

Cc: Larson Russell T (LegHall); Nickerson Karen J (DOS); Davis Jennifer (OMB); Hughes John A. (DNREC); Feedback (MailBox Resources); Spence Terry (LegHall); Viola John (LegHall); Smith Wayne (LegHall); Oberle William (LegHall); The Hon. Rep. William Outten 30 (R); The Hon. Rep. Clifford Lee 40 (R) H. Maj. Whip; McWilliams Diana (LegHall); Carey George (LegHall); Hocker Gerald (LegHall); Lavelle Greg (LegHall); Atkins John (LegHall); Booth Joseph (LegHall); Maier Pam (LegHall); Schwartzkopf Peter (LegHall); Gilligan Robert (LegHall); The Hon. Rep. Robert Valihura 10 (R); Walls Robert (LegHall); The Hon. Rep. Dan Short 39 (R); Stone Donna (LegHall); Adams Thurman (LegHall); The Hon. Sen. Colin Bonini 16; Deluca Anthony (LegHall); Copeland Charles (LegHall); McBride David (LegHall); Sokola David (LegHall); The Hon. Sen. F. Gary Simpson 18; The Hon. Sen. George Bunting, Jr. 20; Bunting George (LegHall); McDowell Harris (LegHall); The Hon. Sen. John C. Still 17; Peterson Karen (LegHall); Sorenson Liane (LegHall); Henry Margaret Rose (LegHall); Blevins Patricia (LegHall); Venables Robert (LegHall); Amick Steven (LegHall); Marshall Robert (LegHall); Cloutier Catherine (LegHall); Cook Nancy (LegHall)

Subject: From the People - Support Wind Power Now

Dear Delaware Decision Makers:

While the public has largely made up its mind that renewable energy is best for Delaware's future, some of our elected officials have engaged in what can only be described as fence-sitting or outright denial of the harmful effects that the use of coal inflicts on the people of Delaware. Harmful effects from coal-burning air pollution are obvious to anyone who looks around. The Delaware Public Health Department has been "missing in action" for years in exposing the hazards to public health from Delaware coal plants. People must demand protection, because special interests have held too much sway with our elected officials.

Some wrap themselves in the argument that we have coal, and should use it. Others say, "clean coal is an oxymoron." Still others say, "... the most dangerous fuel widely used by humanity at present is not uranium, plutonium or thorium. The most dangerous fuel is coal. The details may vary, but the conclusion is overwhelmingly the same. Because the facts of the matter are so obvious, people who note there is still lots of coal left to burn and not much natural gas or oil, are trying to dress up the pig." (NNadir, Daily Kos)

How do we protect ourselves? We must stay here and fight, or move to states where public health is more important than industry money and influence. I'm sure that's what all the real estate developers want to hear. People are saying they don't want to live here, because they are now aware of the hidden costs and effects of pollution that have been covered up for years. Unknown to many potential home buyers, the American Lung Association rates the entire state of Delaware "F" for ozone, which produces inflammation in the lungs, and worsens asthma, pulmonary congestion and heart problems. High particulate levels increase risks of lung cancer, heart disease and asthma. As one new resident told Senator McBride in January, "I am a fourteen-year ex-

smoker. I watch my diet, exercise, and get regular check-ups. I didn't move to Delaware to get lung cancer. And I can move out."

How big are those hidden costs? It has been hard for citizens to get a handle on the costs, because of all the redacted information in the NRG proposal. We are not the only ones pondering this question. The European Community has been much more engaged in the calculation of hidden environmental cost from competing power providers, be they nuclear, conventional coal, or IGCC (NRG's proposed second plant). See the European Report on External Cost of Energy at <http://www.externe.info/expoltec.pdf>. Here are the results of the analysis:

- * According to the numbers, conventional coal burning (such as the current Indian River plant) costs 9.9 to 17.85 US cents/kwh (kilowatt hour) for health and environmental destruction.

- * Coal IGCC (such as the proposed second Indian River plant) without sequestration costs 3.2 to 3.9 US cents/kwh in health and environmental destruction.

- * Gas CC 1.31 US cents/kwh (What Conectiv proposes.)

- * Photovoltaic 0.54 US cents/kwh

- * Wind offshore 0.16 US cents/kwh (What Bluewater Wind proposes.)

- * Wind onshore 0.12 US cents/kwh

- * Hydro costs 0.066 US cents/kwh

NRG proposes to sequester 65% of the carbon dioxide in a deep onsite injection well that would be drilled, or retrofitted. However, it has never been done before and their sequestration costs do not appear as part of the proposal. The proposed 580MW IGCC plant, without sequestration, at 80% capacity would bring health and environmental destruction estimated at from \$130,000,000 to \$158,000,000. Offshore wind would be \$6,500,000 at most, using the same level of generation. Offshore wind offers a \$123,500,000 to \$151,500,000 per year savings over an IGCC. Put another way, a 1000 kwh a month home would spend between \$364.80 and \$448.80 more/yr with the IGCC. "NO DEAL!"

Your leadership and support are needed. Please support clean, renewable wind power NOW.

Thank You,
John Austin
Citizens For Clean Power

February 15, 2007

RECEIVED
07 FEB 20 PM 2:18
DELAWARE P.S.C.

The Honorable Ruth Ann Minner
Office of the Governor
Carvel State Office Building
820 N. French Street
Wilmington, DE 19801

Dear Governor Minner:

I am writing you to voice my strong support for NRG Energy's project to develop a clean coal power plant at the existing Indian River location in Sussex County. As a Delawarean concerned with the future of this state, I believe NRG's project is an innovative, cutting edge, efficient and reliable clean energy generation source.

In this 21st Century, growth is one of the largest problems facing our great state and the Delmarva region generally, and a major component of addressing the pitfalls of growth is finding a long-term and dependable source of electric generation that will stabilize electricity prices in the short and long term. As I understand it, as a result of this project, power generation at the Indian River Power plant will almost double once NRG's project is operational by 2013.

Yet, while the output of electricity at Indian River will increase substantially, the output of certain pollutants and other emissions will be dramatically reduced. NRG's project involves a beneficial "package deal" for Delaware with respect to the Indian River Plant, including the shut-down of two of the existing units and a substantial clean-up of the remaining units. Further, the installation of the proposed clean coal facility will dramatically reduce the overall emissions from the Indian River plant of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, mercury and carbon dioxide – a substantial cause of global warming. NRG is offering Delaware advanced technology to produce power that will meet our existing needs as well as supporting growth in our State well into the future. And all this, with a plan too for permanently dealing with carbon capture and sequestration issues.

Because the NRG project is best suited to provide reliable and efficient electricity production for generations of future Delawareans while also substantially decreasing the overall environmental effects of the increased electric generation, I strongly urge you to support NRG's proposed project

Sincerely,

Jeff Baker
Georgetown

cc: The Honorable Arnetta McRae
The Honorable Jennifer Davis
Russell T. Larson
Philip J. Cherry

Paul & Pam Baumbach
38 Country Hills Drive
Newark, DE 19711

February 15, 2007

Arnetta McRae, Chair
Delaware Public Service Commission
861 Silver Lake Boulevard
Canon Bldg, Suite 100
Dover, DE 19904

RECEIVED
07 FEB 16 AM 11:16
DELAWARE P.S.C.

Dear Arnetta,

We recognize that you have a crucial role in determining the direction of energy generation in Delaware for decades to come. **We urge you to vote in favor of clear, wind power rather than the continued reliance on fossil fuels.**

Your decision will affect us, our children, and our grandchildren. We are already paying a price for the air pollution produced in the past, not only in the form of a surcharge on our gasoline, but also in the high level of cancer in the First State. Until you quantify this and apply it to the fossil fuel candidates, you are failing to apply an even playing field to this decision process.

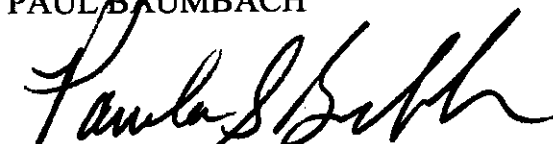
Our state is blessed with a beautiful coastline, and science has advanced to the point where a windfarm can be placed far out to sea, where it will avoid most of the disadvantages of land-based windfarms. Our state is already saddled with fossil fuel plants which can complement a new windfarm.

This decision that you will be making in the next few days will enable you to place the state, and the country, forward a few steps on the path of environmentally responsible energy independence.

Please vote in favor of clean, renewable energy for the future of our state, and future generations.

Sincerely,


PAUL BAUMBACH


PAMELA BAUMBACH

RECEIVED

07 FEB 20 11 20 2005

DELAWARE P.S.C.

The Honorable Ruth Ann Minner
Office of the Governor
Carvel State Office Building
820 N. French Street
Wilmington, DE 19801

Dear Governor Minner:

I am writing to you as a Delawarean and proud member of Plumbers and Pipefitters, Local 782. I would like to take this opportunity to express my support of the NRG clean coal project that has been proposed at the Indian River generating station in Sussex County.

The NRG project will provide over \$1.5 billion in capital investment in the Indian River area and Delaware, which translates into more than 1,000 construction jobs over the five year construction period and 100 permanent positions once the facility is up and running. Furthermore, this project is a commitment to Delaware's future as it will provide an additional 600 megawatts of clean energy to the citizens of Delaware and the Delmarva region for years to come - 400 megawatts of which is available to Delmarva Power & Light under the current RFP process.

I respectfully ask that you support the NRG Energy proposal for a clean coal facility at the Indian River plant - it is the only proposal that underpins real job growth, material capital investment and a reliable supply of clean energy (based on the use of plentiful domestic fuel) for the benefit of us all, well into the future.

Sincerely,

cc: The Honorable Arnetta McRae
The Honorable Jennifer Davis
Russell T. Larson
Philip J. Cherry



Nickerson Karen J (DOS)

From: Frank Bellomo [fmbellomo@verizon.net]
Sent: Friday, February 16, 2007 6:28 PM
To: Nickerson Karen J (DOS)
Subject: we need wind power

I would like the State of Delaware to pursue wind power. Even if it costs us a little more (and in the long run it won't, when you factor in the health benefits from reducing pollution), I still want it. If I knew my check made out to the utility company each month was for clean renewable energy, I would delight in writing it.

The same as Delaware was a leader in creating smoke free workplaces and restaurants, so should we be a leader in alternative energy sources.

Thank you for listening,

Mary Bellomo
3703 Capitol Ave.
Wilmington, DE
19803

2/20/2007

RECEIVED
07 FEB 15 AM 10:03
DELAWARE P.S.C.

P.O. Box 759
Londonderry, VT 05148

P.O. Box 1418
Bethany Beach, DE 19930

February 10, 2007

Delaware Public Service Commission
861 Silver Lake Boulevard
Cannon Building, Suite 100
Dover, Delaware 19904

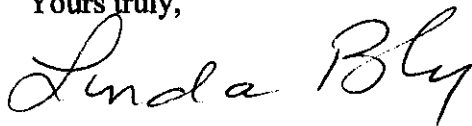
To Members of the Public Service Commission
Re: A Power Source for Delaware

I currently own a home in Ocean Village, north of Bethany Beach. When the wind blows in a certain direction, we experience pollution from the existing Indian River Power Plant.

I support the development of an integrated coal gasification combined cycle "clean coal" plant.

I do not support an off-shore wind plant. Wind provides power only part of the time. Conventional power plants must be kept burning to cover for times when the wind is not blowing at the correct speed. That means that Delaware would still be relying on coal to provide power. If the new coal gasification plant is built the wind plant would be an unnecessary extra expense. If back-up power is to come from the existing Indian River plant, the pollution from that plant will continue.

Yours truly,



Linda Bly
(802) 824-5566
(302) 539-8908

JOSEPH W. BOOTH
STATE REPRESENTATIVE
Thirty-Seventh District



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE OF DELAWARE
LEGISLATIVE HALL
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901

RECEIVED
07 FEB 15 AM 10:44
DELAWARE P.S.C.

COMMITTEES
Natural Resources & Environmental
Management, Chair
Agriculture
Education
Health & Human Development
Tourism
Veterans Affairs
Appropriations (Alt)
Joint Finance (Alt)

February 7, 2007

Ms. Arnetta McRae
Chair
Public Service Commission
861 Silver Lake Blvd, Suite 100
Dover, DE 19904

Dear Ms. McRae:

Enclosed are copies of two letters recently received in my office from my constituents, Perrin Smith, Allan Cairncross and Patricia Murdock.

Each would like to make you aware of their thoughts as you deliberate on the proposals of wind power verses coal degasification for the generation of electricity.

Thank you for your attention to their thoughts on this important issue.

Sincerely,

Joseph W. Booth
State Representative
37th District

JWB:ewh
Enclosure

24 Cinnamon Drive
Hockessin, DE 19707

and

412 E. Cape Shores Drive
Lewes, DE 19958

January 29, 2007

Delaware Representative Joseph W. Booth
Legislative Hall
P. O. Box 1401
Dover, DE 19903

Dear Representative Booth,

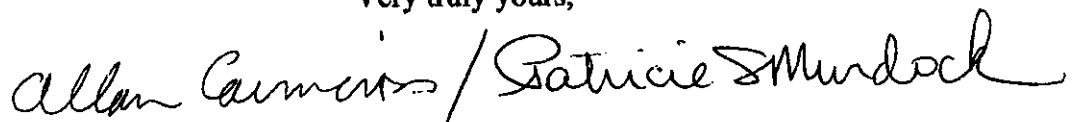
In response to the recent Delmarva Power RFP issued in response to HB 6, three pre-bids from electrical power suppliers have been made: one using coal as a fuel (employing IGCC), one using natural gas, and one using offshore wind power. The processes based on fossil fuels will release the CO₂ formed into the atmosphere, increasing the greenhouse effect, endangering the livelihoods and property of Delawareans, and destroying wildlife habitat as a result of rising temperatures, rising sea levels, and more extreme weather events.

The EPA reports (Climate Change and Delaware, EPA-230-F-97-008h) that sea level at Lewes rose by a foot during the last century, and is likely to rise by 2 feet during this century and 4 feet (with a possibility of 10) during the next. This is of concern to all Delawareans, but especially to those of us with homes in Lewes. Climate scientists warn that we have only a decade or so to begin serious reductions in CO₂ emissions, or we could be committed to melting Greenland's ice sheet, which by itself would raise sea levels by more than 20 feet! Coal already has negative impacts on Indian River Bay, making it one of the top-10 most polluted inland bays in the U.S. Air quality in Delaware is already terrible, with the American Lung Association giving all 3 counties a grade of "F" for air quality in 2004-2005.

This is not the time to be building more power plants based on fossil fuels – if they are going to be releasing the CO₂ formed into the atmosphere. Please urge the Office of Management and Budget and DNREC to choose renewable offshore wind for electrical generation over fossil fuels – unless bids based on burning them include the costs of capture and secure (not leaking) storage of CO₂ for several centuries.

Please leave Delaware a legacy of a clean energy future.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Allan Cairncross / Patricia S. Murdock". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the two names joined by a diagonal slash.

Allan Cairncross
Patricia S. Murdock

30952 Edgewater Dr
Lewes DE. 19958

January 26, 2007

Dear Representative Booth,

I have been generally pleased with the positions that you have taken on issues as our State representative. Thus, it was great dismay that I learned that you are supporting the NRG's proposal to build a new coal plant at the Indian River site. I can tell you honestly that this is a very **unpopular** position for you to be taking from your constituents' point of view, and I ask you to reconsider for several reasons.

1. NRG deserves a vote of No Confidence from the State This company has deliberately and blatantly profited from ignoring the obvious public health and environmental problems created by their power plant in our state. They deserve financial consequences, not increased opportunity to do profitable business here.
2. Global Warming: Now that President Bush has finally acknowledged the reality of global warming, all elected officials need to act. Scientists tell us that we have 40 or 50 years left to make changes before irreversible damage is done. Delaware *has the historic opportunity to be a leader in the field of green energy by supporting wind power.* This should be a "no-brainer".
3. The health of our children: We are in desperate need of clean power. Our local population has suffered greatly from Indian River Power Plant. Additional coal burning, even with coal gasification, increases pollution to an already over-polluted area. Wind Power will provide this clean energy, and deserves the State's support.
4. You are elected to represent the interests of the people, not big business: We are counting on you to represent what is in the best interest of the people of your district. Clearly, the opportunity to harness clean energy and promote new technologies is in the people's interest on all fronts. NRG lobbyists are swarming in the State. We need you to stand up to this. Your stand on this issue is likely to matter a great deal to local voters concerned about the environment and health issues.

I ask you to please support the bid to build an off-shore wind power plant here in Delaware.

Thank you.



Perrin Smith

2/7/07

RECEIVED

07 FEB 12 PM 1:54

Dear Mr. Menlawell: DELAWARE P.S.C.

Charles & Melba Boyer wish to opt out of the proposed water line to Cow Marsh Creek Road, Camden, DE.

Thank you.

Melba Boyer
302-284-8878

Address:

914 Cow Marsh Creek Rd
Camden, DE
19934

Dear Mr. Howatt: Please find attached a letter which I am sending to the editor regarding the proposed windmills to be built off the shore of Delaware, in particular Delaware Bay. If I can be of any further help, please do not hesitate to contact me at 302-424-3892, I am not an expert in this field, just a concerned citizen who has done some research on the subject. Lois Chamberlain.

Windmill Industrial Sites

This letter is in response to the letters regarding the proposed windmills to be built off the coast of Delaware. It is misleading to call the turbines "farms". They are industrial sites. If the proposed windmills are similar to those previously proposed off the shore of Cape Cod, Delaware can expect 182 or 200 turbines, (each over 300 feet tall comparable to the Statue of Liberty), rising above the water and visible for up to 26 miles. Turbines higher than 300 feet must, by law, be fitted with lights, probably flashing, so that airline and ship pilots can see them. These flashing lights will steal the stars and nighttime views from our beach communities. The noise of these turbines will be audible onshore.

Delaware Launch Service confirms that the shipping lane for boats headed to the Ports is eight miles off-shore, and that anchorage for these boats is between five to six miles off-shore. There has been no mention of the proximity of the ships to the 182 turbines which are proposed to go seven miles off-shore. Bluewind (the company proposing to build these windmills) would have us believe that we will barely see the turbines, but how can this be true when standing on a Bay beach, anyone can clearly see the ships going up the Bay and these ships are either in anchorage (five to six miles off-shore) or going up to Ports at eight miles off-shore. Additionally consider the fact that the part of the ship which is out of the water is only a fraction of the height of the over 300 foot tall turbines.

Moreover, there has been little mention of the transformer station which will rise 100 feet above the water which may have helicopter pads (for easy access to regular maintenance) and would have 40,000 gallons of potentially hazardous oil. This station would likewise be fitted with a myriad of flashing lights to warn ships and airplanes. Underneath the water there will be spider web of cables between the proposed turbines that will largely preclude fishing in the area, thus jeopardizing family owned fishing

businesses and opportunities for recreational fishing. A study by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology concluded that 130 proposed windmill turbines off the shore of Cape Cod, would be too close together for trawlers to maneuver and nets to catch squid, fluke and other seasonal fish in the sound. Transformers are prone to overheating and occasionally malfunction, spilling 40,000 gallons into fishing beds and onto nearby beaches. Consultants from Applied Science Associates in Narragansett, Rhode Island, projected that such a spill in Cape Cod would reach the south shore of the Cape in less than five hours. The citizens of Cape Cod requested the federal government provide oil spill trajectories and an oil spill response plan. Delaware should be informed of this hazard, its cost and who and how the oil would be cleaned up. Since there is continuous storage of 40,000 gallons in the transformer station, this would pose an ongoing threat. Even if the company assures us that there is adequate protection, we all know that accidents happen!

A recently released Department of Defense (DOD) report states that there are potential dangers to national security and air-traffic controllers from these turbines. The DOD confirms that large, industrial wind turbines can interfere with military radar systems if built in the radar's line of sight. These DOD findings echo a 2005 British report which concluded that turbine blades can produce "hole(s) in detection" for military radar systems." "Or the blades can appear to a radar as a moving target of significant size if they are within the radar line of sight." Radar engineers hired by the Federal Aviation Authority (FAA) found that the electromagnetic waves from a 33 turbine project proposed on Fire Island, N.Y. would be so strong as to warp the signal of the airport's air traffic control radar. On top of that, the FAA found that the sheer size of the windmills would block the signal of another key radar on Fire Island and the airport's control tower might see planes where there were none, or be blind to a real one.

The radar problems would also apply to ship's radar. As previously stated the Delaware Bay is a major route for ships going up to the Ports. In fog or in a storm, these ships would have a difficult time navigating past 182 turbines without accurate radar information (even with numerous flashing lights on the turbines if the fog was thick enough), especially when it appears that the shipping lane and the turbines would be only one mile apart. This would have a negative impact on the flow of ships to Ports and

harm the entire industry. The Coast Guard proposed a bill that would ban wind turbines within 1 1/2 miles of shipping lanes and ferry lanes because of radar concerns. This would preclude the building of these turbines seven miles out because they would be only one mile from the shipping lane.

Another important concern is that the turbines would make search and rescue operations by helicopter impossible in that area.

Since similar windmills have been built in the U.K., Germany and Denmark, it might be prudent to investigate what has transpired in these countries. In April of 2006, a U.K. journalist named Tim Webb wrote the following in "The Independent":

"Earlier this month, over 300 company executives, consultants and advisers gathered at the Queen Elizabeth II conference centre in Westminster for the annual offshore conference of the British Wind Energy Association (BWEA). Delegates say the mood was not as upbeat as in previous years. During coffee breaks, wind farm developers cornered turbine manufacturers to ask them when supply problems would be eased and the promised, more powerful models introduced. Talking among themselves, the developers agreed that many of the larger projects were no longer viable without more government support."

Mr. Webb goes on to say that the current energy minister, Malcolm Wicks is preparing to start drafting the latest Energy White paper. He states that before Mr. Wicks decides to sanction the building of more nuclear reactors, he will be warning the Government that "its last favored technology, wind power, is in trouble." Dave Farrier, head of development for UK renewables at the German-owned energy giant E.ON states that "Rather than becoming cheaper with experience and economies of scale, as the industry and Government had hoped, building offshore wind farms has got more expensive."

Alastair Gill, development manager for part of Germany's RWE says: "We are seeing other companies put such projects on hold because they can't make the economics work. I cannot say we would definitely go ahead with round two without more government support."

An article in the Yarmouthport, Massachusetts newspaper by John Leaning reports that "the turbines of the world's largest offshore wind farm in Denmark will be dismantled and brought onshore to repair a host of problems." "Vestas, the turbine manufacturer, states that the work will cost millions of dollars to complete." Audra Parker, assistant executive director of the Cape-based Alliance to Protect Nantucket Sound reacted by saying "In general our concern is that this is an immature technology in an offshore environment. Are we willing to turn Nantucket Sound into an experience?" Are we willing to turn Delaware Bay into an experiment?

It has been stated that small solar and wind installations in Delaware would qualify for the Green Energy Fund which would pay half their cost. Moreover we are told that the windmill company would receive a federal production tax credit based on the amount of power actually sold. In the end, isn't it really the taxpayers who pay for these credits? If the experience of the projects in U.K., Germany and Denmark are examples, it seems likely that taxpayers would be asked to pick up more and more of the costs as these projects increase in expense. In Massachusetts it was predicted that a company now proposing to build off-shore windmills would need \$1.6 billion to build and would need to charge 18 cents per kwh to realize the 20% profit needed to obtain financing. Eighteen cents per kwh is more than Delawareans pay with the new rate hike in place

The citizens of Massachusetts and New York had declined to have these windmills built. In fact the Governor of Massachusetts, Mitt Romney, opposed the project. Not one off-shore windmill has been built in the United States to date. As previously mentioned, the off-shore projects in the U.K., Germany and Denmark are floundering with increasing costs and expenses. Delaware should look carefully at the experiences of predecessors who evaluated or implemented off-shore windmills, cognizant that the proposing company is a business trying to sell a product to make a profit. The salespeople may or may not have our long term environmental interests at heart. Delaware must exercise extreme care to be absolutely certain that the ends justify the means and if, in fact, the purported technology will give us the end result that we all will be happy to live with for years to come and pass on to our children.

It is easy for people who reside far away from shore communities to eagerly embrace a technology which would not directly affect them but

purports to save money. But how eager would anyone be if 182 turbines were going to be pile driven only seven miles from their home with an earth shattering noise that would go on for the 180 days necessary to build the turbines? What if jobs are lost because tourists decide that they don't want to spend vacation time looking and listening to turbines, having the starry sky at night obliterated by the flashing lights off-shore, and find sand soiled with oil from the latest spill from the transformer station? And how eager will anyone be if they knew that they might well end up paying more than they are now for electricity to subsidize the increasing expense of this unproven energy source. Have any of these windmills industrial sites been built off resort areas? Near horseshoe sanctuaries, or sites which attract endangered bird species?

John Schafler, manager of the 10,000 acre Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge which stretches along the shore between two of the proposed sites, said that he strongly opposes the turbines. Schafler said the wind turbines would disrupt a key habitat for horseshoe crabs and migrating birds such as the red knot, a threatened species. "They're ugly," Schafler said of turbines, which he has seen in California. "I'm not a big fan of wind power, because of the industrial look, the bird-kill issues, and the horseshoe crab disturbance issues."

Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., an environmental lawyer who opposes off-shore windmills reminds us that "The worst trap that environmentalists can fall into is the conviction that the only wilderness worth preserving is in the Rocky Mountains or Alaska....There are many alternatives that would achieve the same benefits as Cape Wind (the company who proposed building in Massachusetts) without destroying this national treasure (the Nantucket Sound). Deep water technology is rapidly evolving, promising huge bounties of wind energy with fewer environmental and economic consequences. Scotland is preparing to build wind turbines in the Moray Firth more than 12 miles offshore. Germany is considering placing turbines as far as 27 miles off its northern shores. If Cape Wind were to place its project further offshore, it could build not 130, but thousands of windmills - where they can make a real difference in the battle against global warming without endangering the birds, or impoverishing the experience of millions of tourists and residents and fishing families who rely on the sound's unspoiled bounties." (*see windstop.org*).

Now, that's what I call never losing sight of what we are leaving for our children!

L.A. Chamberlain
Milford, De. 19963

RECEIVED
07 FEB 15 AM 10:05
DELAWARE P.S.C.

158 Lakeside Dr.
Lewes, DE 19958
Feb. 9, 2007

Honest Bid?

The IGCC bid is not complete and therefore not truthful. It conveniently does not include any mention of a carbon tax, which is inevitable, nor does it mention the price of capturing or sequestering the 600 metric tons of CO₂, AN HOUR. And that is if it can even be done; to date that has not been proven. Proponents of the IGCC bid must realize that these costs are going to be placed on THEIR bill. Why have these omissions been permitted. How can the public support something without all the facts? Or is that the idea?

If we are going to have a bidding system, at least let it be accurate, complete, and honest.



Jan Clear
6442069

RECEIVED
07 FEB 15 AM 10:05
DELAWARE P.S.C.

THE MATCH-UP

WIND IS

COAL IS

Clean	not
Healthy	not
Free	not
Forever	not
Anti polluting	not
Anti- global warming	not
Anti -destroying mts.	not
Construction by 2009 possible	not
Inflation free	not
Proven technology of size proposed	not
Minimal expense	
after construction	not
Recoup investment – 3-8 months	not
Price stability after construction	not
Creating jobs	is
14 out of 14	1 out of 14

THE WINNER IS: WIND POWER

Citizens for Clean Power

Wind farms are the wave of the future. We have a chance to bring our little state of Delaware into the national limelight. That opportunity is the construction of the first offshore wind farm in the United States. We would not only be using clean technology, which has been proven for over 15 years, but more importantly, we would be creating jobs. This might also mean a whole new way of thinking. Wind farms are going to become the popular use of clean energy, especially the price of fossil fuels rises. Think what it would mean to

...the home. This is the opportunity to join the 21st century and bring the 21st century to the 21st century.

James Vasselli
Ocean View

A decision like this would be possible in other states, with bureaucrats and lobbyists arguing until it was too late. But Delaware has the chance to be a cleaner state.

Timothy F. Miller
Ingrid Griffith Miller
Ian T. Miller
Lydia C. Miller

February 14, 2007

RECEIVED
07 FEB 20 PM 1:53
DELAWARE P.S.C.

The Honorable Ruth Ann Minner
Office of the Governor
Carvel State Office Building
820 N. French Street
Wilmington, DE 19801

Dear Governor Minner:

Some time next month, as part of the state-administered RFP process currently before the Delaware Public Service Commission, the State will select a long-term electric supplier that will result in much needed rate stability. I urge you to select NRG's proposal because it is the only proposal that appropriately balances on one hand the need for reliable new electric generation so important to rate stability with the need to protect the environment for future generations.

Of all the proposals before the State, only NRG's will have an immediate and lasting effect on future electric generation in Delaware. Installation of the new clean coal facility will result in the Indian River plant doubling its current electricity output, which is enough clean energy for hundreds of thousands of homes in Delaware, as well as energy for the continued growth of our businesses.

More importantly, NRG's clean coal facility utilizes exciting and innovative new technologies that will reduce current emissions at the overall Indian River site by 60% for nitrogen oxides and 80% reduction in mercury and sulfur dioxide emissions. The clean coal baseload technology that NRG is proposing on a stand-alone basis actually removes over 90% of these substances – and over 95% of mercury. Even more impressive is that initially 65% of carbon will be captured and sequestered right in Delaware under the existing plant, with the potential for over 90% of carbon removal possible in the future as the technology for power generation continues to rapidly evolve.

The decision as to what long-term electric supplier the State selects will impact the citizens of Delaware for years to come. Please balance the interests of the citizens across all the dimensions of this issue as reflected in the seven criteria in the legislation and do not support only a proposal that is environmentally friendly or a proposal that only provides reliable new generation. Select the only proposal that appropriately balances those interests. Select NRG's proposal.

Sincerely,

Bruce D. Dailey

cc: The Honorable Arnetta McRae
The Honorable Jennifer Davis
Russell T. Larson
Philip J. Cherry



DELAWARE BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL

AFL-CIO

922 New Road • Wells Building • Wilmington, Delaware 19805

Phone: (302) 892-9600 • Fax: (302) 892-9800

RECEIVED

07 FEB 1985

AM 11:17

DELAWARE P.S.C.

DAVID I. WALSH
Executive Director

HARRY A. GRAVELL
President

TIMOTHY P. SHELDON
Vice President

JOSEPH DILLON
Recording Secretary

JOSEPH SCHORAH
Treasurer

February 15, 2007

The Honorable Arnetta McRae
Delaware Public Service Commission
861 Silver Lake Boulevard
Cannon Building, Suite 100
Dover, DE 19904

AFFILIATES:

Bricklayers Local 1
Cement Masons Local 2
Elevator Constructors Local 5
Plasterers Local 8
Boilermakers Lodge 13
Sheet Metal Workers Local 19
Painters District Council 21
Roofers Local 30
Insulators Local 42
Plumbers & Pipefitters Local 74
Boilermakers Local 193
Laborers Local 199
Glaziers Local 252
Electricians Local 313
Iron Workers Local 451
Operating Engineers Local 542
Cement Masons Local 592
Sprinkler Fitters Local 669
Plumbers & Pipefitters Local 782

Dear Commissioner McRae:

On behalf of the Delaware Building and Construction Trades Council, our affiliates and the nearly five-thousand Trades households statewide, I would like to take this opportunity to express our support for the NRG clean coal project that has been proposed at the Indian River generating station in Millsboro.

The NRG project will provide over \$1.5 billion in capital investment in the Indian River area and Delaware, which translates into more than 1,000 construction jobs over a five year period and 100 permanent positions once the facility is up and running. Furthermore, this project is a commitment to Delaware's future as it will provide an additional 600 megawatts of clean energy to the citizens of Delaware and the Delmarva region for years to come – 400 megawatts of which is available to Delmarva Power & Light under the current RFP process.

I respectfully ask that you support the NRG Energy proposal for a clean coal facility at the Indian River plant – it is the only proposal that underpins real job growth, material capital investment and a reliable supply of clean energy (based on the use of plentiful domestic fuel) for the benefit of us all, well into the future.

Sincerely,

David I. Walsh





**DELAWARE HEALTH
AND SOCIAL SERVICES**

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

RECEIVED
07 FEB 15 AM 10:03
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
DELAWARE P.S.C.

February 5, 2007

Arnetta McRae, Chair
Delaware Public Service Commission
861 Silver Lake Boulevard
Cannon Building, Suite 100
Dover, DE 19904

Dear Ms. McRae,

We are aware of the communication recently sent to the Natural Resources and Environmental Control Committee and copied to Public Service Commission from Dr. Kim Furtado. This communication addressed concerns with respect to construction of a coal based power plant at Indian River. As we would with any citizen, the Division of Public Health (DPH) provided the data that Dr. Furtado requested. We cautioned Dr. Furtado that she is responsible for any interpretation of the data we provide. Moreover, we provided an extensive written review of our data gathering methods.

We do not wish to leave you with the impression that the Division of Public Health supports the conclusions that Dr. Furtado conveys in her January 22, 2007 letter. Dr. Furtado wrote that "DE state statistical data of zip codes near the plan indicates that there is reason to bear a strong concern for the increased rate of cancers (all sites, and lung)."

DPH wishes the Natural Resources and Environmental Control Committee to be aware that this data is subject to at least three limitations:

- Because Delaware is a small state, analysis of data from small geographic areas is always suspect due to inadequate reliability.
- There are many reasons why cancer rates may vary from area to area. For example, if the prevalence of smoking is historically higher in the census tracts of interest, or if cancer screening rates differ with the state as a whole, then cancer rates may be higher for these reasons, rather than due to environmental causes.
- Cancer incidence generally reflects exposures to carcinogens that occurred several decades ago. This further hinders the ability to draw conclusions about causal association between current risk factors and recent cancer rates.

Letter to Arnetta McRae
Page Two
February 5, 2007

A primary service of DPH is to provide data about the health of the community and we believe strongly that citizens should have access to our data. However, we do not control how this data is interpreted. On this very important issue DPH wanted to be sure that the Committee had this additional information for the purposes of making appropriate policy decisions.

Sincerely,

Jaime H. Rivera, MD, FAAP
Director

JHR:paz

February 15, 2007

RECEIVED

07 FEB 20 PM 2: 18

DELAWARE P.S.C.

The Honorable Ruth Ann Minner
Office of the Governor
Carvel State Office Building
820 N. French Street
Wilmington, DE 19801

Dear Governor Minner:

I have been following the state-administered RFP process for new electric generation, currently being administered by the Public Service Commission for some time now, and am amazed at the recent groundswell in the media and general public favoring Bluewater's wind project. While Bluewater's project provides -- in theory -- a tantalizing concept that a truly renewable energy source can power our homes and businesses, I thought House Bill 6 and the goal of the RFP were to stabilize the pricing of electricity for Delaware customers in both the short and long terms while also recognizing the need for new, innovative and reliable electric generation technologies that provide long-term environmental benefits? Wind farms will not stabilize electricity pricing in Delaware due to -- among other reasons -- that they are dependent on whether the wind is blowing and as a result typically produce much less energy than their stated capacity. You may not be aware, but there is not an existing offshore wind farm in the United States, and the reason why is because wind is an intermittent, generally cost prohibitive and an overall risky and unreliable source of electricity.

Furthermore, there has been quite a distortion in the public regarding the other bids in the RFP process, in particular the NRG Energy bid. While the Indian River plant is a well known large emitter in this state, the innovative clean coal project NRG has proposed will not only dramatically reduce emissions across the board, but will provide an increased and reliable source of electricity, while utilizing existing technologies to provide a sustainable solution for greenhouse gases, with the plan to capture and sequester carbon. Wasn't that the goal of House Bill 6 and this RFP process?

Please do not gamble away Delaware's future for an environmentally friendly yet grossly overstated and unreliable project. If a long-term supply of reliable electricity which also provides long term environmental benefits is truly the goal, then the NRG project is the answer.

Sincerely,

Heenan L. Anderson
L. Anderson

cc: The Honorable Arnetta McRae
The Honorable Jennifer Davis
Russell T. Larson
Philip J. Cherry

RECEIVED
07 FEB 12 PM 12:18
DELAWARE P.S.C.

THE LAKOTA COLLECTION

I support ~~collection~~
free windpower -
Please help us in this
crucial step of our
environment. Thank you

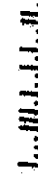
Audubon

David Engel
222 Princess St.
Rehoboth Bch, DE 19971

INDIAN CHRIST

Oscar Howe (Crow Creek Sioux) rendered in woven tapestry by
Greta Helges. Our Lady of the Sioux Chapel, St. Joseph's Indian
School.
TLC-15

304/2467



© 1991 ST. JOSEPH'S
DIAN SCHOOL, CHAMBERLAIN, SD 57326



POST CARD

Arnette McRae
Office of Mgmt. & Budget
861 Silver Lake Blvd.
CANON BLDG. STE. 1000

Dover, DE

19904

Nickerson Karen J (DOS)

From: Kim Furtado [npih2001@yahoo.com]**Sent:** Tuesday, February 20, 2007 2:14 PM

To: Schwartzkopf Peter (LegHall); Atkins John (LegHall); Hocker Gerald (LegHall); Booth Joseph (LegHall); Bunting George (LegHall); Nickerson Karen J (DOS); Walling Lee Ann (Governor); Davis Jennifer (OMB); Larson Russell T (LegHall); Smisson Charlie T. (DNREC); Hughes John A. (DNREC); McDowell Harris (LegHall); Carey George (LegHall); NicholasManolakos@state.de.us; William.Outten@state.de.us; Pamela.Thornburg@state.de.us; Longhurst Valerie (LegHall); McWilliams Diana (LegHall); Hall-Long Bethany (LegHall); Mulrooney Michael (LegHall); Walls Robert (LegHall); McBride David (LegHall); Connor Dorinda (LegHall); Peterson Karen (LegHall); gsimpson@udel.edu; Venables Robert (LegHall); Silverman Paul (DHSS)

Subject: Mercury costs too high

Delaware Public Service Commission
861 Silver Lake Boulevard
Cannon Building, Suite 100
Dover, DE 19904

Arnetta McRae, *Commission Chair*
Joann Conaway, *Commissioner*
Jaymes Lester, *Commissioner*
J. Dallas Winslow, *Commissioner*
Jeffrey Clark, *Commissioner*

Bruce Burcat, *Executive Director*
Connie McDowell, *Chief of Technical Services*
Karen Nickerson, *Commission Secretary*
Dear Public Service Commissioners:

Please provide the community clean and sustainable power sources, which do not pose the serious and known risks to our health which coal does. Human health costs of wind, sustainable power are non-existent.

Here is an abstract or description of research you must consider before making any contract with NRG for coal gasification plant. Mercury emissions may be less with gasification, however, they are still a SIGNIFICANT solid waste from this process, and must not be ignored.

"Study: Low toxicant levels can damage brain Researchers find that cells will shut down when exposed to small amounts of mercury, lead

By Jamie Talan Newsday February 11, 2007

Low levels of mercury and lead exposure can damage developing brain cells, a finding that might help explain how these toxicants can lead to a host of mental and medical problems, a new study said.

"There are 80,000 to 150,000 environmental toxicants about which we know nothing," said Mark Noble, a professor of biomedical genetics and neurobiology at the University of Rochester in New York and senior author of the study in the journal PLoS Biology. "Nobody knows how to screen for them or even where to start." His study could be a major step in identifying methods of prevention and treatment. Noble and his colleagues conducted their work in the laboratory, where they subjected so-called glial progenitor stem cells in the brain to low levels of lead and mercury. They found that these brain cells simply shut down.

The mercury levels previously were thought to be safe in humans, Noble said. "These levels -- 5 to 6 parts per billion -- have adverse effects on these progenitor stem cells," he said. Noble said studies have shown that between 300,000 and 600,000 babies are born each year with fetal mercury levels in cord blood that are 5 to 6 parts per billion. The researchers found that progenitor stem cells, the brain's support cells that carry out a number of key housekeeping functions, are extraordinarily vulnerable to low levels of toxicants. In the test tube, as many as 25 percent of the progenitor cells obtained from rats shut

down when exposed to the low levels of lead or mercury. Glial progenitor cells also are present in adult brains. Noble said they have no idea what effects low level environmental toxicants are having, but he suspects they might be making these brain cells more vulnerable to damage and disease. "

I certainly know what kind of effect your decision can have on the health and futures of unborn children. Embrace a sustainable and disease free power source for Delaware. Choose the Blue Water Wind proposal.

Thank you,

Kim Furtado
35252 Hudson Way, Unit 2
Rehoboth Beach DE 19971

Everyone is raving about the all-new Yahoo! Mail beta.

Nickerson Karen J (DOS)

From: Kim Furtado [npih2001@yahoo.com]
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2007 3:14 PM
To: Schwartzkopf Peter (LegHall); Atkins John (LegHall); Hocker Gerald (LegHall); Booth Joseph (LegHall); Bunting George (LegHall); Nickerson Karen J (DOS); Walling Lee Ann (Governor); Davis Jennifer (OMB); Larson Russell T (LegHall); Smisson Charlie T. (DNREC); Hughes John A. (DNREC); McDowell Harris (LegHall); Carey George (LegHall); Longhurst Valerie (LegHall); McWilliams Diana (LegHall); Hall-Long Bethany (LegHall); Mulrooney Michael (LegHall); Walls Robert (LegHall); McBride David (LegHall); Peterson Karen (LegHall); gsimpson@udel.edu; Venables Robert (LegHall); Silverman Paul (DHSS)
Subject: Please do not contract with a mercury pollutor such as NRG

Delaware Public Service Commission
 861 Silver Lake Boulevard
 Cannon Building, Suite 100
 Dover, DE 19904

Arnetta McRae, *Commission Chair*
 Joann Conaway, *Commissioner*
 Jaymes Lester, *Commissioner*
 J. Dallas Winslow, *Commissioner*
 Jeffrey Clark, *Commissioner*

Bruce Burcat, *Executive Director*
 Connie McDowell, *Chief of Technical Services*
 Karen Nickerson, *Commission Secretary* (Please copy all the commissioners)

Dear Public Service Commissioners:

Please provide the community clean and sustainable power sources, which do not pose the serious and known risks to our health which coal does. Human health costs of wind, sustainable power are non-existent.

Here is an abstract or description of research you must consider before making any contract with NRG for coal gasification plant. Mercury emissions may be less with gasification, however, mercury is still a SIGNIFICANT solid waste from this process, and must not be ignored.

" Assessment of health risks due to hazardous air pollutant emissions from electric utilities.

- French C,
- Peters W,
- Maxwell B,
- Rice G,
- Colli A,
- Bullock R,
- Cole J,
- Heath E,
- Turner J,
- Hetes B,
- Brown DC,
- Goldin D,

- Behling H,
- Loomis D,
- Nelson C.

U.S. EPA, RTP, NC 27711, USA.

Hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions from electric utilities were evaluated. **Cancer risks, as well as noncancer effects, due to inhalation exposure were assessed for 67 HAPs. Also, cancer risks due to multipathway exposure to radionuclide emissions were assessed.** In addition, an assessment of the fate of mercury (Hg) through various environmental media was included. Results suggest arsenic, chromium, and nickel are the HAPs that present the highest cancer risk due to inhalation exposure. For noncancer effects due to inhalation exposure, hydrogen chloride appears to present the greatest potential concern. The risks due to multipathway exposure to radionuclides are estimated to be of similar magnitude to the risks posed by inhalation of arsenic and nickel. Mercury is of potential concern for **multipathway exposures** because it persists in the environmental and bioaccumulates in the aquatic food web. The study suggests there is a plausible link between Hg emissions from utilities and the Hg found in soil, water, and freshwater fish."

Your decision can have a very important effect on the health and futures of all Delawareans. Embrace a sustainable and disease free power source for Delaware. Choose the Blue Water Wind proposal.

Thank you,

Kim Furtado
35252 Hudson Way, Unit 2
Rehoboth Beach DE 19971

We won't tell. Get more on shows you hate to love
(and love to hate): Yahoo! TV's Guilty Pleasures list.

Nickerson Karen J (DOS)

From: Kim Furtado [npih2001@yahoo.com]

Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2007 3:11 PM

To: Schwartzkopf Peter (LegHall); Atkins John (LegHall); Hocker Gerald (LegHall); Booth Joseph (LegHall); Bunting George (LegHall); Nickerson Karen J (DOS); Walling Lee Ann (Governor); Davis Jennifer (OMB); Larson Russell T (LegHall); Smisson Charlie T. (DNREC); Hughes John A. (DNREC); McDowell Harris (LegHall); Carey George (LegHall); Longhurst Valerie (LegHall); McWilliams Diana (LegHall); Hall-Long Bethany (LegHall); Mulrooney Michael (LegHall); Walls Robert (LegHall); McBride David (LegHall); Peterson Karen (LegHall); gsimpson@udel.edu; Venables Robert (LegHall); Silverman Paul (DHSS)

Subject: No more coal based power plant for Delaware

Delaware Public Service Commission
861 Silver Lake Boulevard
Cannon Building, Suite 100
Dover, DE 19904

Arnetta McRae, *Commission Chair*
Joann Conaway, *Commissioner*
Jaymes Lester, *Commissioner*
J. Dallas Winslow, *Commissioner*
Jeffrey Clark, *Commissioner*

Bruce Burcat, *Executive Director*
Connie McDowell, *Chief of Technical Services*
Karen Nickerson, *Commission Secretary* (Please copy all the commissioners)

Dear Public Service Commissioners:

Please provide the community clean and sustainable power sources, which do not pose the serious and known risks to our health which coal does. Human health costs of wind, sustainable power are non-existent.

Here is an abstract or description of research you must consider before making any contract with NRG for coal gasification plant. Mercury emissions may be less with gasification, however, mercury is still a SIGNIFICANT solid waste from this process, and must not be ignored.

"Study: Sci Total Environ. 2006 Sep 1;368(1):352-70. Epub 2006 Jan 25.

Environmental costs of mercury pollution.

- Hylander LD,
- Goodsite ME.

Department of Earth Sciences, Air and Water Science, Uppsala University, Villavagen 16, S-752 36 Uppsala, Sweden.
Lars.Hylander@hyd.uu.se

Mercury (Hg) has been used for millennia in many applications, primarily in artisanal mining and as an electrode in the chlor-alkali industry. It is anthropogenically emitted as a pollutant from coal fired power plants and naturally emitted, primarily from volcanoes. Its unique chemical characteristics enable global atmospheric transport and it is deposited after various processes, ultimately ending up in one of its final sinks, such as incorporated into deep sediment or bioaccumulated, primarily in the marine environment.

2/20/2007

All forms of Hg have been established as toxic, and there have been no noted biological benefits from the metal. Throughout time, there have been notable incidents of Hg intoxication documented, and the negative health effects have been documented to those chronically or acutely exposed.

Today, exposure to Hg is largely diet or occupationally dependent, however, many are exposed to Hg from their amalgam fillings. This paper puts a tentative monetary value on Hg polluted food sources in the Arctic, where local, significant pollution sources are limited, and relates this to costs for strategies avoiding Hg pollution and to remediation costs of contaminated sites in Sweden and Japan.

The case studies are compiled to help policy makers and the public to evaluate whether the benefits to the global environment **from banning Hg** and limiting its initial emission outweigh the benefits from its continued use or lack of control of Hg emissions. The cases we studied are relevant for point pollution sources globally and their remediation costs ranged between 2,500 and 1.1 million US dollars kg(-1) Hg isolated from the biosphere. Therefore, **regulations discontinuing mercury uses** combined with extensive flue gas cleaning for all power plants and waste incinerators is cost effective. "

Your decision can have a very important effect on the health and futures of all Delawareans. Embrace a sustainable and disease free power source for Delaware. Choose the Blue Water Wind proposal.

Thank you,

Kim Furtado
35252 Hudson Way, Unit 2
Rehoboth Beach DE 19971

Bored stiff? Loosen up...
Download and play hundreds of games for free on Yahoo! Games.

Nickerson Karen J (DOS)

From: Kim Furtado [npih2001@yahoo.com]

Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2007 3:47 PM

To: Schwartzkopf Peter (LegHall); Atkins John (LegHall); Hocker Gerald (LegHall); Booth Joseph (LegHall); Bunting George (LegHall); Nickerson Karen J (DOS); Walling Lee Ann (Governor); Davis Jennifer (OMB); Larson Russell T (LegHall); Smisson Charlie T. (DNREC); Hughes John A. (DNREC); McDowell Harris (LegHall); Carey George (LegHall); Longhurst Valerie (LegHall); McWilliams Diana (LegHall); Hall-Long Bethany (LegHall); Mulrooney Michael (LegHall); Walls Robert (LegHall); McBride David (LegHall); Peterson Karen (LegHall); gsimpson@udel.edu; Venables Robert (LegHall); Silverman Paul (DHSS)

Subject: the MYTH of clean coal

Delaware Public Service Commission
861 Silver Lake Boulevard
Cannon Building, Suite 100
Dover, DE 19904

Arnetta McRae, *Commission Chair*
Joann Conaway, *Commissioner*
Jaymes Lester, *Commissioner*
J. Dallas Winslow, *Commissioner*
Jeffrey Clark, *Commissioner*

Bruce Burcat, *Executive Director*
Connie McDowell, *Chief of Technical Services*
Karen Nickerson, *Commission Secretary* (Please copy all the commissioners)

Dear Public Service Commissioners:

Please provide the community clean and sustainable power sources, which do not pose the serious and known risks to our health which coal does. Human health costs of wind, sustainable power are non-existent.

I would like to submit the following article from Green Peace as part of my public commentary AGAINST a coal gasification proposal. Coal and its pollution are not an option for our region that we can afford to continue to choose. Do not succumb to the myth that the coal industry is promoting. COAL IS NOT CLEAN.

Gasification of coal has serious pollutants, and creates disease and health risks. It may create fewer emissions, but those emissions are still significant health risks. It does create significant burden on coal mining and use, has unreliable and unproven potential for carbon sequestering, thus contributing to global warming, and creates significant solid waste pollution with serious health risks.

At very least, at this juncture in time, do not support using state funds for coal based power when we have an opportunity to choose renewable, sustainable wind power for Delaware. Do not award our state funds to the coal industry which causes DEATH AND DISEASE! Use foresight and compassion for the public you serve. Support an industry that truly offers clean power: Off-shore wind farm.

"The Myth of Clean Coal

Coal is a major contributor to climate change – the biggest environmental threat we face. It is the most carbon-intensive fossil fuel, emitting 72% more carbon dioxide (the main driver of climate change) per

2/20/2007

unit of energy than gas.

Mercury is a particular problem. According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), mercury and its compounds are highly toxic and pose a 'global environmental threat to humans and wildlife.' Coal-fired power and heat production are the largest single source of atmospheric mercury emissions. There are no commercially available technologies to prevent mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants.

What is "Clean Coal"?

The term 'clean coal' is defined as containing less than 0.3 % sulphur and less than 5 % ash content, low nitrogen, over 20 % moisture, and lower heat value. Australian coal is promoted by the industry as being 'cleaner' than coal sourced in Asia due to its lower ash content, thus exhibiting higher steaming efficiencies. In addition, the industry promotes Australian coal for its lower sulphur content, thus producing less sulphur oxides and sulphate aerosols, and consequently less acid rain.

"Clean coal" is the industry's attempt to "clean up" its dirty image – the industry's greenwash buzzword. It is not a new type of coal. "Clean coal" technology (CCT) refers to technologies intended to reduce pollution. But no coal-fired power plants are truly 'clean'.

'Clean coal' methods only move pollutants from one waste stream to another which are then still released into the environment. Any time coal is burnt, contaminants are released and they have to go somewhere. They can be released via the flu ash, the gaseous air emissions, water outflow or the ash left at the bottom after burning. Ultimately, they still end up polluting the environment.

The Australian government spends A\$0.5 million annually to promote Australia's 'clean coal' to the Asia Pacific region. Still, scientists are still unable to make coal clean. "Clean coal" technologies are expensive and do nothing to mitigate the environmental effects of coal mining or the devastating effects of global warming. Furthermore, clean coal research risks diverting investment away from renewable energy, which is available to reduce greenhouse gas emissions now.

The first CCT programs were set up in the late 1980s in response to concerns over acid rain. The programs focused on reducing emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), the primary causes of acid rain. Now the elusive promise of "clean coal" technology is being used to promote coal as an energy source.

A price worth paying?

Many of the 'clean coal' technologies that industry is currently touting are still in the development stage and will take hundreds of millions, if not billions, of dollars and many more years before they are commercially available. "Clean coal" technologies are also extremely expensive in terms of day to day running costs. The US Energy Information Administration (EIA) estimates the capital costs of a typical IGCC plant (an experimental low-emission coal power station) to be US\$1,383/kW, \$2,088/kW with carbon sequestration. This compares with US\$1,015/kW for a typical wind farm.

"Clean Coal" Technologies

"Clean coal" technologies fall into four main categories coal washing, pollution controls for existing plants, efficient combustion technologies and experimental carbon capture and storage.

1. Coal Washing

Lowers the level of sulphur and minerals in the coal.

2. Pollution Controls for Existing Power Plants

Particulate emissions – can be reduced by Electrostatic Precipitators (ESPs) and fabric filters.

ESPs are most widely used. Flue gases are passed between collecting plates. These attract particles using an electrical charge.

NOX emissions – can be reduced by Low-NOX Burners (LNB). These reduce the formation of NOX by controlling the flame temperature and the chemical environment in which the coal combusts.[ix] Selective Catalytic or Non-Catalytic Reduction (SCR/SNCR) are expensive and less widely used.

SO2 emissions - can be reduced by Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD). Wet FGD, or wet scrubbing, is most common and absorbs SO2 using a sulphur absorbing chemical (sorbent), such as lime.

Trace elements emissions – these include mercury, cadmium and arsenic. Some emissions can be reduced by particulate controls, fluidised bed combustion and FGD equipment. Activated Carbon Injection is being trialled to remove mercury.[xiii]

3. **Efficient Combustion Technologies**

Supercritical Pulverised Coal Combustion (PCC) - uses high pressures and temperatures. This can increase the thermal efficiency of the plant from 35% to 45%. This reduces emissions as less coal is used.

Fluidised Bed Coal Combustion (FBC) - allows coal combustion at relatively low temperatures, which reduces NOX formation. A sorbent is used to absorb sulphur.

Coal gasification - coal is reacted with steam and air or oxygen under high temperatures and pressures to form syngas (mostly carbon monoxide and hydrogen). Syngas can be burnt to produce electricity or processed to produce fuels such as diesel oil.

4. **Carbon capture and storage**

There are currently no commercially available technologies to capture and store carbon. Such technology is very expensive and is unlikely to be available for at least 20-30 years.

Risks and failures of the technology

Coal washing results in the formation of large quantities of slurry. This is placed in waste piles. Rain drains through the piles, picking up pollutants which end up in rivers and streams. This runoff is acidic and contains heavy metals causing danger for water supply

According to a report by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) mercury and its compounds are highly toxic and pose a 'global environmental threat to humans and wildlife.' The report also states that coal-fired power and heat production is the largest single source of atmospheric mercury emissions. According to the Coal Utilization Research Council 'there are no commercial technologies available for mercury capture at coal-fuelled power plants'. Furthermore, a US Department of Energy commissioned report, states that the consistent, long-term performance of mercury control has yet to be demonstrated.

"Clean Coal" Still Pollutes

The industry prides itself on the efficiency of some of its pollution controls. However when you look at the actual quantities of pollutants emitted, the figures are not so impressive. For example, the World Coal Institute uses the Lethabo Power Station in South Africa as an example of a successful emissions control programme. The plant's ESPs remove 99.8% of the fly ash. However, the plant still emits around 60,000 tons of particulates into the atmosphere every year.

Summary

"Clean coal" and "clean coal technologies" are myths created by the industry and supported by governments and multilateral development banks in an attempt by the coal industry to try and make itself relevant in the age of renewables. Existing CCTs do nothing to mitigate the environmental effects of coal mining or the devastating effects of global warming. Coal is the dirtiest fuel there is and it belongs in the past. Clean, inexpensive renewable energy options already exist. This is where investment should be directed, rather than squandering valuable resources on a dirty

dinosaur. "

PLEASE CHOOSE TO USE a sustainable and disease free resource: WIND!

Your decision can have a very important effect on the health and futures of all Delawareans. Embrace a sustainable and disease free power source for Delaware. Choose the Blue Water Wind proposal. We have sacrificed our health enough!

Thank you,

Kim Furtado
35252 Hudson Way, Unit 2
Rehoboth Beach DE 19971

Don't be flakey. Get Yahoo! Mail for Mobile and
always stay connected to friends.

2/20/2007



University of Delaware
College of Marine Studies
Lewes, Delaware 19958

Patrick M. Gaffney, Ph.D.
Marine Biology-Biochemistry Program

(302) 645-4364

pgaffney@udel.edu

2 Edgewater Drive
Lewes, DE 19958
(302) 645-1151

RECEIVED
07 FEB 13 PM 2:18
DELAWARE P.S.C.

February 12, 2007

Arnetta McRae, Chairwoman
Office of Management and Budget
861 Silver Lake Blvd.
Canon Building Suite 100
Dover, DE 19904

Dear Chairwoman McRae:

I am writing IN SUPPORT OF WIND POWER and against NRG's bid for additional coal-based power generation facilities. I believe wind power is an environmentally sound and economically viable source of power, whereas coal has clearly demonstrated harmful effects on the environment (global warming) and public health. The major factor in favor of coal is inertia in the regulatory apparatus, and the deep pockets of a well-established industry with well-funded lobbyists.

As a scientist (Professor at the College of Marine and Earth Studies, University of Delaware), I believe that this view represents a reasoned evaluation of the situation, based on scientific evidence and common sense. I hope you will consider this view, and those of many citizens in favor of wind power (especially those in Sussex county who live in the shadow of Indian River's archaic power plant). We are interested in the health and safety of our community more than the profits to be made by NRG.

Thanks for your consideration.

Patrick M. Gaffney

Patrick M. Gaffney, Ph.D.

William E. Hall
912 W. 24th St.
Wilmington DE

Feb. 11, 2007

Arnetta McRae, Chair,
Delaware Public Service Commission

Dear Ms. McRae,

As a 45-year resident
of Wilmington, I am tired
of blowing smoke over the
pollution problem in this
state.

I support the development
of wind power and hope you
feel the same. It would
be great if the First State
could lead the way again.
Sincerely,
DELAWARE P.S.C.

07 FEB 15 AM 10:04

RECEIVED

William G. Hall

Nickerson Karen J (DOS)

From: JOannHasse@aol.com

Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2007 12:39 PM

To: Walling Lee Ann (Governor); lester.larson@state.de.us; Hughes John A. (DNREC); Cherry Philip J. (DNREC); Smisson Charlie T. (DNREC); Davis Jennifer (OMB); Nickerson Karen J (DOS); Valihura@aol.com; Copeland Charles (LegHall)

Subject: power generation RFP

To Whom It May Concern:

Although I have been following the events initiated by the 143rd General Assembly's passage of HB 6 for some time, I have put off writing to anyone in a position to influence the outcome of the process mandated in the bill until after the report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change was issued. Now I feel an obligation to write.

I do not believe that the people of Delaware can expect others to "do something" about climate change if we, as a coastal state which would certainly be affected by rising ocean levels, are unwilling to do our part to reduce carbon emissions. From what I have read, the development of a wind farm off the Delaware coast would be no more "experimental" than the building of a coal using plant which would "prepare" carbon dioxide for sequestration, a process which is not yet an accepted technology even in areas which have geologic potential for storing the CO2. I am writing this from Colorado where "clean coal" technology is also in the news. The big difference in the discussion here is that in Colorado the captured CO2 is proposed to be pumped into spent oil and gas wells or vacated mines. Given Delaware's geology, I think questions must be raised about workable plans for the ultimate disposal of any captured CO2 .

As a person who follows health care policy issues, I have also been concerned about the apparent disregard of health care costs, definitely affected by air pollution, in evaluating the long term cost effectiveness of various proposals for producing electricity. The costs will be born by Delawareans, whether or not they are part of one's power bill. I hope that these costs, as well as the costs to the rate payers of increasingly likely carbon emission taxes, will be part of the discussion and that decisions will not be based just on up front costs of generating power

I was very pleased to learn that public hearings have been scheduled in all three counties! I believe this was an excellent decision on the part of the Public Service Commission and trust that they will be meaningful hearings.

Joann Hasse, 712 Kilburn Road, Wilmington, DE 19803

Check out free AOL. Most comprehensive set of free safety and security tools, millions of free high-quality videos from across the web, free AOL Mail and much more.

Nickerson Karen J (DOS)

From: B.I. [luytabbies@earthlink.net]
Sent: Friday, February 16, 2007 5:33 PM
To: Nickerson Karen J (DOS)
Subject: This Delaware citizen's view on electric power bids

*Dear Ms. Nickerson,
Please copy this e-mail to each of the Public Service Commission members. Thank you!*

February 15, 2007

Dear Delaware Public Service Commission Members:
I adamantly favor your granting approval to the contract of the Bluewater Wind company, so they may build one or more wind turbine electricity-generating farms miles off the Delaware coast.

I urge you not to award the long-term electric contract to NRG Energy, which owns the coal-burning electric plant at Indian River in Millsboro. As you know, they want to build a second coal plant supposedly using "clean coal" technology. "Clean coal" is an oxymoron. That second plant would still spew tons of toxins such as sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and mercury into the air. Those pollutants cause asthma, premature deaths from lung and heart disease, and possibly neurological damage such as autism in children. I have heard that Delaware citizens within a 30-mile radius of the current coal plant in Millsboro inhale those toxic particulates.

Wind power is the most cost-efficient large-scale solution to our country's need for alternative sources of energy.

Wind turbines also do not require that mountains be dynamited so that coal may be extracted. Strip mining of Appalachian mountains for coal has caused devastating flooding of West Virginia towns, and wreaked havoc with ecological systems in that region.

The sooner we Delawareans get wind farms going, the sooner our air will be safer to breathe. I look forward to the day when the American Lung Association may no longer have to rate Delaware's air with its current grade of "F." May it be in my lifetime.

Sincerely,
Beth Isaacs
Milton, Delaware

2/20/2007

Delaware Public Service Commission
861 Silver Lake Boulevard
Cannon Building, Suite 100
Dover, DE 19904

Arnetta McRae, *Commission Chair*
Joann Conaway, *Commissioner*
Jaymes Lester, *Commissioner*
J. Dallas Winslow, *Commissioner*
Jeffrey Clark, *Commissioner*

RECEIVED
07 FEB 16 AM 11:17
Bruce Burcat, *Executive Director*
Connie McDowell, *Chief of Technical Services*
Karen Nickerson, *Commission Secretary*

Dear Public Service Commissioners:

This letter is motivated by my concerns about my health and the environment, and choices for my state's new source of electricity. Currently, two of the known proposals for Delaware's new power contract include a coal gasification plant and an off shore wind farm.

As a physician/healthcare provider/ citizen, it is my request that you proceed very carefully. Focus your participation in the process primarily on the **COSTS of citizens' health**. Cost of power generation must include the costs to health and health care systems. Costs to the environment, and future costs of fuel/coal/carbon tax must also be large factor.

A significant burden of pollution is known to be suffered by local residents from the existing old plant. Recent regulations have made advances in protecting the citizens with some reductions in the emissions from the current coal fired plant. However, there are still serious concerns of placing a second coal based unit in this region. Reduced emissions from the coal gasification process is clearly a benefit over the current dirty plant, but these new emissions would not replace, but add to current emissions. However, the science of this gasification technology is new, and the solid waste and CO2 management issues are real, and pose potential serious harm to an already burdened population.

Therefore, I suggest there should be no support of additional coal based power generation. Please provide the community clean and sustainable power sources, which do not pose the serious and known risks to our health which coal does. Human health costs of wind, sustainable power are non-existent. Full discussion of the other long term cost benefits of sustainable wind energy is beyond the scope of this discussion.

In reality, this isn't a question of coal versus no electricity. Electricity is essential for us to provide medical care. The question is whether we should get additional new power from coal, or get the same amount of new power from clean sources. To buy "dirty" power is a little bit cheaper in immediate economic terms. But, without considering the costs in human health and medical care, it is not being truly "cost effective", which you are required by law to do. As physicians, health care providers, citizens, we are well aware of the health costs of expansion of coal power; we don't find convincing the cold argument that "new coal technology" coal will sicken and kill fewer people per megawatt.

As a physician/health care provider/ citizen, I urge you to prominently and honestly place the human health costs of coal generated power into your decision making process. You owe the asthma and cancer patients, and the 95 Delawareans who give their lives every year to air pollution nothing less.

Show your foresight and ability to be visionary. Award our state funds to renewable, clean, disease-free power offered by an off shore wind farm.

Sincerely,

Printed name: Patricia + Peter Jam

Address and Phone:

16058 County Seat Hwy, Georgetown, DE

Patricia + Peter Jam
P.S. To clean up our environment, require one step at a time in the right direction! Each step is crucial!

Public Service Commission:

- Arnetta McRae
- Joann Conaway
- Jaymes Lester
- J. Dallard Winslow
- Jeffrey Clark
- Bruce Bureat
- Connie McDowell
- Karen Nickerson

RECEIVED
07 FEB 13 PM 2:56
DELAWARE P.S.C.

Feb. 10/07

I am writing to request that you support **wind technology** in the state of Delaware. Time is running short before the deciding vote is cast by the commission appointed to choose Delaware's energy source for the next several decades.

As one who suffers the ill health effects of toxic levels of mercury and lead (and who knows what else) I am well positioned to speak to this topic. Some consider people like me to be "canaries in the mine", the first of many to come to be adversely effected by pollution and contaminants.

We are at a critical juncture now and so I ask that you do whatever you can to forward the use of wind and other alternatives to toxic coal energy.

Sincerely,

Kathleen A. Johnson

Kathleen A. Johnson
14 Circle Dr. W.
Milton, DE 19968

Jason W. Jones Comment - February 7, 2007

From: Jason W Jones

Sent: Wednesday, February 07, 2007 6:21 PM

To: McRae Arnetta (DOS)

Subject: Energy Debates and the Delaware Public Service Commission

Chairwoman McRae,

I understand the need for increasing power to Delaware is currently under debate by the Delaware PSC. I further understand that there are a few options to meet power needs on the table, and that the details of these bids are not being released to the public. As a concerned Delawarean, I urge you to make these bids more transparent so that the public which you serve has the necessary information upon which to judge the actions of our elected officials.

I personally am in favor of making our public services more sustainable, and only one option on the table will create the long term benefits needed to sustain our power supply. That option is for wind power. Importantly, this is the only option which addresses the needs of future Delawareans; it is no surprise that they need our generation's help to keep the environment and landscape healthy. I suspect short term capital costs for wind power is not comparable to standard coal plants, but as this information is not being made public, who's to say? I also suspect long term capital costs for wind power are significantly less than for a coal plant, but again, this information needs to be made public.

Capital costs aside, I sincerely hope your commission is rigorously debating the environmental costs of all options on the table, and that these costs bear a significant weight on your ultimate decision. Please do the right thing for future Delawareans, and encourage your colleagues to think with their head and hearts as well. Let Delaware lead the charge in creating a healthier tomorrow and set an example for the rest of the country to emulate.

Please let me know if I can be of any help in the matter.

Kind Regards,

Jason W. Jones, Ph.D.

Wilmington, DE 19801

Feb 12, 2007

RECEIVED
07 FEB 14 AM 11:28
DELAWARE P.S.C.

Dear

Sec. Karen Nickerson

I strongly urge you to support the Blue Water Wind proposal for Delaware's future energy needs. For a multitude of reasons, I am opposed to continued coal burning sources of electricity. Just to name a few:

1. Coal negatively impacts the Indian River Bay, making it one of the top 10 most polluted inland bays in the United States.
2. Current air quality is terrible in Delaware. The American Lung Assoc. gave all three counties a grade "F" for air quality in 2004-2005.
3. Coal mining destroys the mountains, the environment and the lives of those who live where the mountains are literally blown off.

The proposed wind mills will not have a negative impact on the environment, fishing, boating or the migratory bird population. Studies have confirmed this. It will be a clean and renewable source of energy as opposed to coal burning. The coal burning contributes to global warming, health issues and irreversible damage to the environment. Please, please support the wind mills that can provide clean energy for Delaware and eventually much of the east coast. The Blue Water Wind proposal will provide new jobs and new income to Delaware as we will be able to sell clean energy to other states. Delaware has the opportunity to be a leader and innovator for the nation in exploring and providing clean energy.

Sincerely,

Margaret A. Kelley
Dorothy Link

611 New Castle Ex
Radborth, De. 19971

Patricia Loughlin Comment – February 15, 2007

From: Patricia Loughlin [mailto:ploughlin@epworth-rehoboth.org]
Sent: Thursday, February 15, 2007 11:38 AM
To: Nickerson Karen J (DOS)
Subject: Letter to Senator

Ms. Nickerson: I am sending you a copy of my letter to Senator Bunting regarding his recent statements about the use of Wind generated power in Delaware. Would you be kind enough to copy this note to the PSC Commissioner:

1. Russell T. Larson, Controller General
Office of the Controller General
Legislative Hall
Dover, DE 19901
302-744-4200; FAX 302-739-3794
Russell.Larson@state.de.us

2. The Delaware Energy Office
Charlie T. Smisson, Jr., State Energy Coordinator
146 South Governors Ave., Dover, DE 19904
(302) 739-1530. charlie.smisson@state.de.us

3. Delaware Office of Management and Budget
Office of the Director
Jennifer Davis
Director of Management and Budget
302-739-4206
Jennifer.Davis@state.de.us

Dear Sen. Bunting...Thank you for your appearance in Fenwick yesterday and for your advocacy of wind energy. As you well know, those of us who live along the shore have our very lives at stake in this discussion. It will not be a question of "ocean view" any longer, unless you are living in Pennsylvania. We have a chance, you Senator have a chance, here and now to make a drastic difference in the future of

our area and of our country. I ask you please, as a concerned resident to write to the Public Service Commission, declare your intention and go on the record as a man who really cares about his region, the environment and our future.

Sincerely
Rev. Pat Loughlin
Epworth UMC
Rehoboth Beach

RECEIVED
07 FEB 20 PM 2:24 07
DELAWARE P.S.C.

Dear Ms. McRae,

I strongly urge you to support the Blue Water Wind proposal for Delaware's future energy needs. For a multitude of reasons, I am opposed to continued coal burning sources of electricity. Just to name a few:

1. Coal negatively impacts the Indian River Bay, making it one of the top 10 most polluted inland bays in the United States.
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Sincerely,

Jennifer L. Loday

PAMELA S. MAIER
STATE REPRESENTATIVE
Twenty-First District



**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STATE OF DELAWARE
LEGISLATIVE HALL
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901**

COMMITTEES
Health & Human Development, Chair
Substance Abuse, Vice Chair
Business/Corporations/Commerce
Education
RECEIVED
07 FEB 12 PM 1:53
DELAWARE P.S.C.

February 8, 2007

The Honorable Ruth Ann Minner
Governor
State of Delaware
Tatnall Bldg, 2nd Floor
William Penn Street
Dover, DE 19901

Dear Governor Minner,

I am writing to you in support of Blue Water Wind's proposal to locate a wind farm off the coast of Delaware. According to HB 6 of the 143rd Legislature, Delaware has mandated that its power companies stabilize electricity prices by building cost-effective electric generation facilities. I believe that a wind farm would best fulfill this mandate, offering a great source of power without the high costs or pollution of a coal-fired plant, or a natural gas burning plant. Building a wind farm off the coast of Delaware would allow Delaware to enter the forefront of responsible energy generation.

After deregulation of the electricity market last year, Delaware made a vow to stabilize its energy prices, and I stand by that goal. Wind energy would allow Delaware to diversify its energy sources and bring us closer to fulfilling our goal of generating 10% of its energy from renewable resources by 2018. Wind is a clean, inexhaustible resource that has the ability to produce a great deal of power over generations. One of the major selling points about wind energy is its immunity to inflation. Once the turbines are in place, the cost of generation remains the same. Electricity, as it stands now, is susceptible to the market fluctuations in coal, oil, and natural gas prices. Wind energy would shelter Delmarva Power from such fluctuations and protect the Delaware consumer.

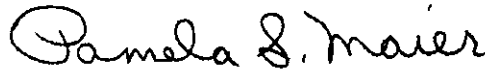
Blue Water Wind's proposal calls for the farm to be located approximately 7 miles off the coast. The turbines will not harm boating, fishing, or other recreational uses. The base of each turbine will act as an artificial reef, fostering habitat for diverse marine life and increased fishing opportunities.

February 8, 2007

Page 2

As I reviewed the pros and cons of a wind farm off the coast of Delaware, I quickly realized that the benefits of wind energy far outweigh the potential negatives. Wind provides a stable, clean, renewable source of energy for the state of Delaware with little to no waste, pollution, and at a very low cost. This is a proposal that I can support whole heartedly.

Sincerely,



Pamela S. Maier
Representative
21st District

PSM/jd

Copy: Mr. Russell T. Larson, Controller General
Mr. John Hughes, Secretary DNREC
Mr. Philip Cherry, Director of Policy & Planning DNREC
Mr. Charles Smisson, Director Energy Office
Ms. Jennifer Davis, Director of Management and Budget
Ms. Karen Nickerson, Secretary Public Service Commission
Mr. Bruce Burcat, PSC Ex. Director

0451440032

RECEIVED

February 7, 2007

07 FEB 12 PM 1:53

DELAWARE P.S.C.

The Honorable Jaymes B. Lester, Commissioner
Delaware Public Service Commission
861 Silver Lake Blvd., Suite 100
Dover, DE 19904

Dear Commissioner Lester:

Generating electricity with fossil fuels is the major contributor to CO2 gas emissions in the US, and it is very likely this type of generation will be subject to carbon taxes or caps in the near future. This is old technology that, in the long run, will become much more costly to the rate payers in Delaware and across the nation.

We have an opportunity to use wind power, which would allow Delawareans to enjoy the benefits of stable supply and non-polluting electric generation. We can be the first to reap the benefits of this waste-free approach to our energy needs. Also, taking a leadership role as our nation shifts its energy technology not only helps to meet our energy demands, but it also encourages new industry and job growth here.

Delaware has a global reputation for having smart courts and being a good place to do business. Now we have an opportunity to achieve a global reputation for being smart about our energy needs. You are living in an historic moment. You can take a leadership role, or you can fall back on old, failing technology to provide for Delaware's future. Your leadership will impact rate payers and businesses for decades to come. Wind power is part of the solution to our energy crisis. Please keep this in mind as you talk with other state leaders about this decision.

Let's not be the state that builds the last obsolete coal or gas-fired generating plant. Let's lead our country to a better future and give Delaware an advantage with cleaner air, cleaner water, better health, and more stable electric rates. You can make a difference
Commissioner Lester.

Sincerely,



RECEIVED

07 FEB 12 PM 1:53

DELAWARE P.S.C.

February 7, 2007

The Honorable Arnetta McRae, Chairwoman
Public Service Commission
861 Silver Lake Blvd, Suite 100
Dover, DE 19904

Dear Chairwoman McRae:

Generating electricity with fossil fuels is the major contributor to CO2 gas emissions in the US, and it is very likely this type of generation will be subject to carbon taxes or caps in the near future. This is old technology that, in the long run, will become much more costly to the rate payers in Delaware and across the nation.

We have an opportunity to use wind power, which would allow Delawareans to enjoy the benefits of stable supply and non-polluting electric generation. We can be the first to reap the benefits of this waste-free approach to our energy needs. Also, taking a leadership role as our nation shifts its energy technology not only helps to meet our energy demands, but it also encourages new industry and job growth here.

Delaware has a global reputation for having smart courts and being a good place to do business. Now we have an opportunity to achieve a global reputation for being smart about our energy needs. You are living in an historic moment. You can take a leadership role, or you can fall back on old, failing technology to provide for Delaware's future. Your decision will impact rate payers and businesses for decades to come. Wind power is part of the solution to our energy crisis. Please keep this in mind as you make your decision about the new electric generation facility.

Let's not be the state that builds the last obsolete coal or gas-fired generating plant. Let's lead our country to a better future and give Delaware an advantage with cleaner air, cleaner water, better health, and more stable electric rates. You can be a leader on this

Chairwoman McRae.

Sincerely,

Susan & Paul Motiken

SMURNA, DE

Mrs. Kris Muto
5 Carsdale Ct.
Wilm., DE 19808

February 6, 2007

RECEIVED
07 FEB 12 PM 12:28
DELAWARE P.S.C.

Public Service Commission
861 Silver Lake Boulevard
Canon Building, Suite 100
Dover, DE 19904

Attn: Arnetta McRae, Chair

To The Commission:

SUBJECT: Wind Energy

I am writing to express that wind energy is the best choice to supply energy to Delmarva Power. Wind energy isn't burdened by the externalities of future cost and environmental and health issues that affect the hidden price customers pay when using coal or natural gas.

Using coal and natural gas will be especially economically inefficient when these energy companies have to account for carbon dioxide emissions. Accounting for these emissions is in the near future. So, there is the worry of carbon taxes or the expense of carbon trading with these fuels.

I also worry about the environmental degradation, costs to health, and quality of life for Delaware residents when dirty air and carbon dioxide emissions are the end result of burning coal and natural gas for energy.

A wind park would employ workers in Delaware during building and maintenance of the facility and possibly even become a tourist attraction as well as supply clean energy. When all is considered, wind energy is the best choice for Delmarva Power and all of the citizens of Delaware.

Sincerely,



cc: Bruce Burcat, Ex. Dir.

Joann Conaway
Jaymes Lester

J. Dallas Winslow
Jeffrey Clark

RECEIVED
07 FEB 14 AM 11:27
DELAWARE P.S.C.

11 Mitchell Dr
Lewes, DE
2/10/07

On WGMD 92.7 FM talk radio today, there were 2 callers from upstate talking to Pete Schwartzkopf about wind power. They are excited about the possibility that, assuming Chrysler closes their plant up north, maybe the plant could be refitted for manufacture of wind power components.

This is an example of some forward thinking citizens. Perhaps you, too, should think outside the box. The economic potential is enormous.
Please consider the possibilities for the future as you debate this most important decision.

Constance Peterson



Zachary Scudlark Comment - February 14, 2007

From: zackscud@UDel.Edu [mailto:zackscud@UDel.Edu]

Sent: Wednesday, February 14, 2007 3:52 PM

To: Brainard Mark T. (Governor); Smisson Charlie T. (DNREC); Davis Jennifer (OMB); Larson Russell T (LegHall); Nickerson Karen J (DOS)

Subject: Coal vs. Wind at Indian River

There are some choices that, while deeply controversial, can be argued. Then there are those which only have one correct choice. In the debate between whether to add on to Indian River Power Plant, or to use wind power to provide energy to Delaware, you must chose between the clean, efficient, and low cost wind energy; or harmful, irresponsible, coal burning. Growing up within 20 miles of the wretched coal burning plant was no picnic; my middle school once took a field trip to the plant, and I can't imagine how anyone could work in such a filthy, soot coated place. My father Joseph Scudlark (who does work for the University concerning acid rain and environmental chemical imbalances) has kept an eye on the discharge from the plant while doing his sampling, and has commented at home that nutrient levels are not as they should be around the plant. Does anyone else notice that most to all of the fish kills happen in the vicinity of the plant, rarely in the Delaware Bay, Rehoboth B!

!

ay, Broadkill River, upstate waters, or far southern Wetlands around Rte. 54? All the rest of the world is turning away from fossil fuels in the form of oil, Delaware needs to follow suit, or we will pay the consequences both financially and health-wise. I hope that Delaware makes the right choice in this decsion.

-Zachary Scudlark
University of Delaware
Music Major, minors in Jazz and Voice
Permenant residence:
Milton, DE; Sussex County (19968)

Nickerson Karen J (DOS)

From: MarjorieSnee [MarjorieSnee@verizon.net]
Sent: Friday, February 16, 2007 5:49 PM
To: Nickerson Karen J (DOS)
Subject: Fw: Windmill Farm Urgent

Dear Ms. Nickerson

Earlier today I sent the letter below to Governor Minner and copied you. What I neglected to do was to ask you to please forward this letter on to:

Bruce Burcat, PSC Executive Director and each of the PSC commissioners. If you would please do that for me, I would be grateful. Thank you for your help.

----- Original Message -----

Subject: Windmill Farm Urgent

In response to the recent Delmarva Power RFP issued in response to HB6, three pre-bids from electrical power suppliers have been made: One using coal as a fuel(employing IGCC), one using natural gas, and one using offshore wind power. The processes based on fossil fuels will release the CO2 formed into the atmosphere, increasing the greenhouse effect, endangering the livelihoods and property of Delawareans, and destroying wildlife habitat as a result of rising temperatures, rising sea levels, and more extreme weather events. The EPA reports (Climate Change and Delaware, EPA-230-F-97-008h) that sea level at Lewes rose by a foot during the last century, and is likely to rise by 2 feet during this century and 4 feet (with a possibility of 10) during the next. A 2 foot rise would inundate more than 50% of Delaware's wetlands. Climate scientists warn that we have only a decade or so to begin serious reductions in CO2 emissions, or we could be committed to melting Greenland's ice sheet, which by itself would raise sea levels by more than 20 feet. Delaware should join California--which has committed to reducing greenhouse gases from all sources to 2990 levels by 2020, and then to 80% below that by 2050-in order to help avoid severe disruption of the climate system and incalculable damage to Delaware and its citizens.

This is not the time to be building more power plants based on fossil fuels - if they are going to be releasing the CO2 formed into the atmosphere. Please urge the Office of Management and Budget and DNREC to choose renewable offshore wind for electrical generation over fossil fuels--unless bids based on burning them include the costs of capture and secure (not leaking) storage of CO2 for several centuries. Please leave Delaware a legacy of a clean energy future.

Marjorie Snee
10 Creek Crossing
Newark, DE 19711
302 369 9971

Thank you

Nickerson Karen J (DOS)

From: Jack Sol-church [jsolchurch@earthlink.net]
Sent: Monday, February 12, 2007 4:33 PM
To: Nickerson Karen J (DOS)
Subject: Delmarva Power RFP

Karen,

I just wanted to give my opinion on the Delmarva Power RFP. First, wind power has been proven for years in Europe. It is NOT new technology. Second, NRG's plant at Indian River is rated as one of the worst environmental plants in the Northeast. The future is predicted by the past. If they have NOT made the effort to clean up that plant when requested, they will make no effort to clean up the new one. They will also pass ALL CO2 sequestering costs on to the customer. This "hidden" cost that everyone can see coming down the road in 5-10 years will substantially increase the cost of electricity, either by direct cost or CO2 fines.

The 600 MW IGCC plant proposed by NRG will be the largest of its kind in the world. Others are being proposed but none exist. This technology is actually less reliable/proven than wind power.

I encourage you to either turn down the NRG bid or not accept any bid until this decision can be made in a non political fashion based on pure engineering and economics.

Sincerely,
Jack Sol-Church

2/13/2007

February 7, 2007

RECEIVED
07 FEB 14 AM 11:16
DELAWARE P.S.C.

Ms. Karen Nickerson, Secretary
Delaware Public Service Commission
861 Silver Lake Blvd., Suite 100
Dover, DE 19904

Dear Ms. Nickerson:

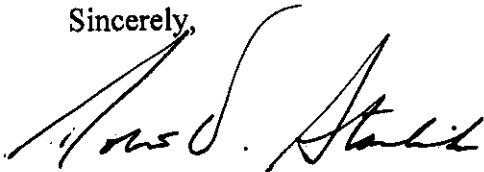
Generating electricity with fossil fuels is the major contributor to CO2 gas emissions in the US, and it is very likely this type of generation will be subject to carbon taxes or caps in the near future. This is old technology that, in the long run, will become much more costly to the rate payers in Delaware and across the nation.

We have an opportunity to use wind power, which would allow Delawareans to enjoy the benefits of stable supply and non-polluting electric generation. We can be the first to reap the benefits of this waste-free approach to our energy needs. Also, taking a leadership role as our nation shifts its energy technology not only helps to meet our energy demands, but it also encourages new industry and job growth here.

Delaware has a global reputation for having smart courts and being a good place to do business. Now we have an opportunity to achieve a global reputation for being smart about our energy needs. You are living in an historic moment. Your Commission can lead us to the future or they can adopt old and failing technology. Your leadership will impact rate payers and businesses for decades to come. Wind power is part of the solution to our energy crisis. Please keep this in mind as you talk with state leaders about this decision.

Let's not be the state that builds the last obsolete coal or gas-fired generating plant. Let's lead our country to a better future and give Delaware an advantage with cleaner air, cleaner water, better health, and more stable electric rates. You can make a difference Ms. Nickerson.

Sincerely,



8 FOX LANE
NEWARK, DE 19711

Chad Tolman 3rd Comment – February 4, 2007

Dear Mr. Howatt,

Since the first public workshop on the Delmarva RFP process some of us have taken it upon ourselves to try to provide the PSC and other public officials with the latest and best science on the threat that global warming--caused mostly by the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas--poses to the planet in general, and to Delaware in particular. Please post this note on the PSC web site, along with the attached note from Jim Hansen--a coauthor of the attached ***Sciencexpress Brevia, Recent Climate Observations Compared to Projections***, and the chief climate scientist at NASA--as well as the two attachments. For those interested in more detail on the latest science, see the recently released IPCC report at:<http://www.ipcc.ch/SPM2feb07.pdf>.

The report admits that its estimates of sea level rise (as much as 2 feet) for 2100 may be underestimated because of a lack of good models for ice melting. (Observed rates of melting are much higher than they were just a few years ago, for reasons that are not well understood. Possible future rapid dynamical changes in ice flow are not incorporated in current models, on which the 2-ft maximum is based.) The report does say that average Arctic temperatures are rising much faster than the global average, and (on p. 8), "The last time the polar regions were significantly warmer than present for an extended period (about 125,000 years ago, reductions in polar ice volume led to 4 to 6 meters of sea level rise." Four to 6 meters is 13 to 20 feet.

Sincerely,

Chad Tolman
Coalition for Climate Change Study and Action

Recent Climate Observations Compared to Projections

Stefan Rahmstorf,^a Anny Cazenave,^b John A. Church,^c James E. Hansen,^d Ralph F. Keeling,^e David E. Parker,^f Richard C. J. Somerville^g

^aPotsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Potsdam, Germany. ^bLaboratoire d'Etudes en Géophysique et Océanographie Spatiales, Toulouse, France. ^cCSIRO Marine and Atmospheric Research and Antarctic Climate and Ecosystems CRC, Hobart, Australia. ^dNASA/Goddard Institute for Space Studies, New York, USA. ^eScripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, USA. ^fHadley Centre, Met Office, Exeter, United Kingdom.

Observations of the climate system are crucial to establish actual climatic trends, while climate models are used to project how quantities like global mean air temperature and sea level may be expected to respond to anthropogenic perturbations of the Earth's radiation budget. Here we compile the most recent observed climate trends for carbon dioxide concentration, global-mean air temperature and sea level, and we compare these trends to previous model projections as summarised in the 2001 assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (1). The IPCC scenarios and projections start in the year 1990, which is also the base year of the Kyoto protocol in which almost all industrialised nations have committed to binding reductions of their greenhouse gas emissions. Although published in 2001, these model projections are essentially independent from the observed climate data since 1990: climate models are physics-based models developed over many years that are not "tuned" to reproduce the most recent temperatures, and global sea level data were not yet available at the time. The data now available raise concerns that the climate system, in particular sea level, may be responding more quickly than climate models indicate.

Carbon dioxide concentration follows the projections almost exactly (Fig. 1), bearing in mind that the measurements shown from Mauna Loa (Hawaii) have a slight positive offset due to the slightly higher CO₂ concentration in the Northern Hemisphere compared to the global mean. The level of agreement is partly coincidental, as a result of compensating errors in industrial emissions (based on the IS92a scenario) and carbon sinks in the projections.

The global mean surface temperature increase (land and ocean combined) in both the NASA GISS data set and the Hadley Centre / Climatic Research Unit data set is 0.33 °C for the 16 years since 1990, which is in the upper part of the range projected by the IPCC. Given the relatively short 16-year time period considered, it will be difficult to establish the reasons for this relatively rapid warming, although there are only a few likely possibilities. The first candidate reason is intrinsic variability within the climate system. A second

candidate is climate forcings other than CO₂: While the concentration of other greenhouse gases has risen more slowly than assumed in the IPCC scenarios, a smaller aerosol cooling than expected is a possible cause of the extra warming. A third candidate is an underestimation of the climate sensitivity to CO₂ (i.e., model error). Note that the dashed scenarios shown are for a medium climate sensitivity of 3 °C for a doubling of CO₂ concentration, while the grey band surrounding the scenarios shows the effect of uncertainty in climate sensitivity spanning a range of 1.7 - 4.2 °C.

Since 1990 the observed sea level has been rising faster than projected by models, as shown both by a reconstruction using primarily tide gauge data (2) and, since 1993, by satellite-altimeter data (3) (both series are corrected for glacial isostatic adjustment). The satellite data show a linear trend of 3.3 mm/yr (1993-2006) and the tide gauge reconstruction slightly less, while the IPCC projected a best-estimate rise of less than 2 mm/yr. Sea level closely follows the upper gray dashed line, the upper limit referred to by IPCC as "including land-ice uncertainty". Note that the rate of rise for the last 20 years of the reconstructed sea level is 25% faster than the rate of rise in any 20 year period in the preceding 115 years. Again, we caution that the time interval of overlap is short, so that internal decadal climate variability could cause much of the discrepancy; it would be premature to conclude that sea level will continue to follow this "upper limit" line in future. The largest contributions to the rapid rise come from ocean thermal expansion (4) and the melting from non-polar glaciers as a result of the warming mentioned above. While the ice sheet contribution has been small, observations are indicating that it is rapidly increasing, with contributions both from Greenland and Antarctica (e.g., ref. 5).

Overall, these observational data underscore the concerns about global climate change. Previous projections, as summarized by IPCC, have not exaggerated but may in some respects even have underestimated the change, in particular for sea level.

References

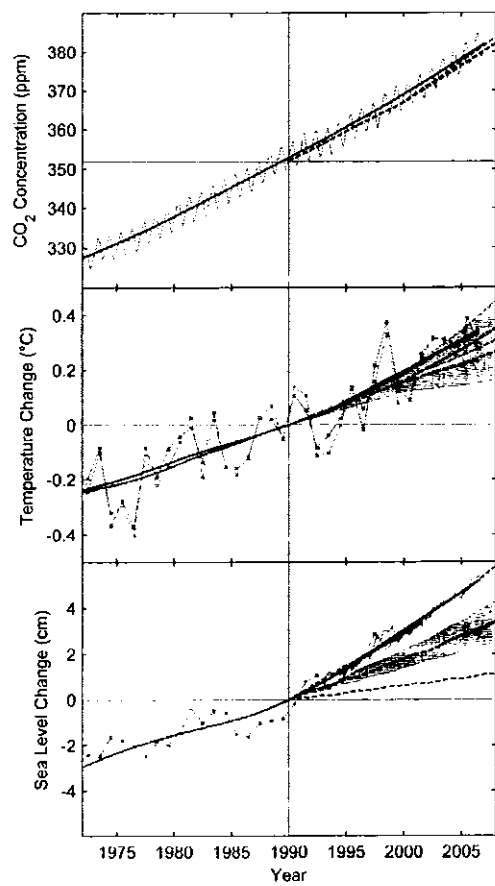
1. IPCC. Climate Change 2001 (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2001).
2. Church, J. A., and N. J. White, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, **33**, L01602, doi:10.1029/2005GL024826 (2006).
3. Cazenave, A. and R. S. Nerem, *Rev. Geophys.*, **42**, 20 (2004).
4. Willis, J. K., D. Roemmich, and B. Cornuelle, *J. Geophys. Res.*, **109**, C12036, doi:10.1029/2003JC002260 (2004).
5. A. Cazenave, *Science* **314**, 1250 (2006).
6. Moore, J. C., Grinsted, A. & Jevrejeva, S., *Eos* **86**, 226 (2005).

27 October 2006; accepted 25 January 2007

Published online 2 February 2007; 10.1126/science.1136843

Include this information when citing this paper.

Fig. 1. Changes in key global climate parameters since 1973, compared to the scenarios of the IPCC [shown as dashed lines (A1FI, light blue; A1B, purple; A1T, blue; A2, red; B1, yellow; and B2, green) and gray ranges in all panels]. **(a)** Monthly carbon dioxide concentration and its trend line at Mauna Loa, Hawaii (blue) up to January 2007, from Scripps in collaboration with NOAA. **(b)** Annual global-mean land and ocean combined surface temperature from GISS (red) and the Hadley Centre / Climatic Research Unit (blue) up to 2006, with their trends. **(c)** Sea-level data based primarily on tide gauges (annual, red) and from satellite altimeter (3-month data spacing, blue, up to mid-2006) and their trends. All trends are non-linear trend lines and are computed with an embedding period of 11 years and a minimum roughness criterion at the end (see ref. 6), except for the satellite altimeter where a linear trend was used because of the shortness of the series. For temperature and sea level, data are shown as deviations from the trend-line value in 1990, the base year of the IPCC scenarios.



RECEIVED
07 FEB 13 PM 2:56
DELAWARE P.S.C.

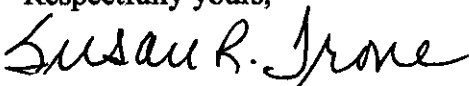
February 12, 2007

Arnetta McRae, Chairwoman
Office of Management and Budget
861 Silver Lake Blvd.
Canon Building Suite 100
Dover, De. 19901

Dear Ms. McRae,

I am writing to encourage your support for wind energy to provide for the energy needs of Delawareans in the near and distant future. It is time we stopped depending on fossil fuels and looked to sources of renewable energy which are non-toxic to our environment. We have the opportunity to lead the nation in a transition away from "business as usual" and look to more environmentally friendly ways to provide for our energy demands. Hopefully this could also lead to other business opportunities in the state.

Respectfully yours,



Susan R. Trone
94 Gainsborough Drive
Lewes, De. 19958

**Unitarian Universalists of Southern Delaware
33739 Marsh Road #2
Lewes, Delaware 19958
www.uusd.org**

RECEIVED
07 FEB 13 PM 2:57
DELAWARE P.S.C.

February 11, 2007

Sent via U.S. Mail and E-Mail

Ms. Karen Nickerson
Commission Secretary
Delaware Public Service Commission
861 Silver Lane Blvd.
Cannon Bldg. Suite 100
Dover, Delaware 19904

Re. Unitarian Universalists of Southern Delaware Support Wind Power

Dear Ms. Nickerson:

I am the President of the Unitarian Universalists of Southern Delaware, a spiritual community located in Lewes, Delaware that includes members throughout southern Delaware.

As Unitarian Universalists, we are called by our seventh Principle to affirm and promote "respect for the interdependent web of all existence of which we are a part." In support of this principle, we join with others to halt practices that fuel global warming/climate change, to instigate sustainable alternatives, and to mitigate the impending effects of global warming/climate change with just respect for this interdependent web of all existence.

For these reasons, the Delmarva Power RFP raises important issues of faith and justice to the Unitarian Universalists of Southern Delaware, and in public witness for environmental justice, we respectfully submit these comments in support of wind power.

Global warming caused by carbon dioxide emissions, including those from coal-fueled power plants, could ultimately result in serious coastal flooding in Delaware, with the loss of marshes, beaches, communities, buildings and roads. Additionally, we cannot ignore that mountaintop removal coal mining devastates the environment, economies, and the health of workers who work in the mines, as well as the children and families who live in mining communities.

Therefore, it is imperative that the state agencies now considering what form of new power to be built in Delaware select the Blue Water wind proposal to build an offshore wind farm in Delaware. We understand this wind farm would be large enough

to achieve better economies of scale than prior U.S. wind farms, and would provide a substantial fraction of Delaware's electricity.

Offshore wind researchers at the University of Delaware have studied the preliminary documents for this bid and have provided extensive information on their website at www.ocean.udel.edu/windpower/DE-Qs. In particular, I would like to point out their description of the positives of wind power:

"Q: Overall, what are the positives?

A: The wind power price, although initially more expensive, would be almost constant over the 20-25 year life of the facility; coal and natural gas will have fuel price increases as well as expected carbon dioxide fees or taxes. By reducing the amount of fuel burned for electricity and thus reducing air pollution, the wind generators would improve health in Delaware and literally save lives. By being the first or one of the first US offshore wind installations, Delaware would not only create jobs for this one installation but develop skilled tradespeople and business experience in an industry expected to continue growing rapidly. Because of Delaware's huge wind resources (five times greater than our electric use), this first installation would give us the experience to decide whether or not we want to encourage this as a major growth industry for the state. Perhaps most important, the US offshore wind industry is stuck in planning in two other states—Delaware can move it forward, and thus make one step toward stopping climate change before it does great damage to our State."

Thank you for the opportunity to provide our comments in support of wind power. Please forward copies of this letter to Mr. Bruce Burcat, PSC Executive Director and to each of the PSC Commissioners.

Sincerely yours,



Jean Charles
President
Unitarian Universalists of Southern Delaware
33739 Marsh Road #2
Lewes, Delaware 19958
(302) 645-6334
www.uusd.org

RECEIVED

07 FEB 12 PM 1:53

DELAWARE P.S.C.

2/10/07

Dear J. Dallad Winslow

I strongly urge you to support the Blue Water Wind proposal for Delaware's future energy needs. For a multitude of reasons, I am opposed to continued coal burning sources of electricity. Just to name a few:

1. Coal negatively impacts the Indian River Bay, making it one of the top 10 most polluted inland bays in the United States.
2. Current air quality is terrible in Delaware. The American Lung Assoc. gave all three counties a grade "F" for air quality in 2004-2005.
3. Coal mining destroys the mountains, the environment and the lives of those who live where the mountains are literally blown off.

The proposed wind mills will not have a negative impact on the environment, fishing, boating or the migratory bird population. Studies have confirmed this. It will be a clean and renewable source of energy as opposed to coal burning. The coal burning contributes to global warming, health issues and irreversible damage to the environment. Please, please support the wind mills that can provide clean energy for Delaware and eventually much of the east coast. The Blue Water Wind proposal will provide new jobs and new income to Delaware as we will be able to sell clean energy to other states. Delaware has the opportunity to be a leader and innovator for the nation in exploring and providing clean energy.

Sincerely,

D. Waller
34 La 16 Ave
Rehoboth Beach, DE.

19971

Nickerson Karen J (DOS)

From: William J Wier Jr. [wwier@UDel.Edu]
Sent: Tuesday, February 13, 2007 8:55 AM
To: Nickerson Karen J (DOS)
Subject: NRG Bid

Attachments: gov minner - NRG ltr.doc



gov minner - NRG
ltr.doc (27 K...

Please find attached a letter to Governor Minner explaining problems that I see with the NRG bid.

Please, if you will, send copies to the PSC commissioners.

Thank you.
Bill Wier
(302-475-6751)

RECEIVED

07 FEB 15 AM 10: 09

DELAWARE P.S.C.

55 Indian Field Road
Wilmington, DE 19810

February 11, 2007

Governor Ruth Ann Minner
Tatnall Building
William Penn Street
Dover, DE 19910

Regarding: Bids to meet energy needs of lower Delaware and the PJM grid

Dear Governor Minner:

I have noted that one of the three bids to meet additional energy needs of lower Delaware was filed by NRG. I write to caution you to examine this bid carefully to determine if it will actually include gas sequestration for carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, as promised by NRG. See "Powering Delaware with NRG." This piece is sufficiently vague to allow the company to waffle over time in adopting such technology. Furthermore, I gather from the public hearings that have taken place, NRG actually has no plans for adopting this technology, but, rather, intends to use a ICCS technology that does nothing to eliminate the release of CO₂ emissions. This would, of course, be contrary to the bidding process that, as I understand it, is intended to reduce or eliminate the amount of generation of greenhouse gases. Taking NRG at its word -- that it sincerely intends to use CO₂ sequestration -- I have several specific comments:

1. NRG, to my knowledge, has not applied CO₂ sequestration to its present plant that, I believe, currently belches forth unacceptable levels of greenhouse gases. Not only should they be held to demonstrate how they intend to use the new procedure to control the production of greenhouse gases for the new facility that is the subject of this bid, but, it seems to me that they should be required to demonstrate how the technology should be applied to its present operations, as part of the bidding process.
2. I don't believe CO₂ sequestration technology is sufficiently developed to permit such use by NRG, at least on an economic basis. I know of no other power plants using it to control greenhouse gases. The only use of CO₂ sequestration has been limited to small oil production facilities where the CO₂ is used to produce additional amounts of oil for market.
3. In light of the foregoing, I believe NRG's stated intent to use CO₂ sequestration to control greenhouse gas emissions in a new facility is wholly spurious. Such representations, in my judgment, amount to fraud in the procurement procedure upon you, the people of Delaware, and the respective Delaware agencies.

4. I believe it is imperative that you and the respective reviewing agencies should require NRG to fully disclose when and how the CO₂ sequestration will be achieved by the new operation. They should also be required to disclose how it will be funded. Certainly, such vague representation should be prohibited as part of the bidding process. Indeed, the use of such vague representation may be illegal, and may subject NRG to substantial fines and otherwise effect ~~the~~ the company management involved in this process. I respectfully suggest that in light of legal seriousness of this practice you may wish to bring the matter to the attention of the Attorney General prior to any favorable action on NRG's bid. These comments also apply to any alternative technology that NRG is actually intending to use.
5. I also wish to point out that if NRG's bid is accepted, it will, in effect, allow NRG to sell large parts of its electricity output to the PJM grid which serves many non-Delaware facilities. The effect would be to create CO₂ and greenhouse gas pollution which would directly effect Delaware businesses and citizens, but result solely in the increase of NRG's profits with little benefit to Delaware. I am aware that, depending on whom NRG Contracts with, that the arrangement could result in some price stability for the power used in Delaware but this does not effect or reduce the additional pollution that will rain upon the state.

I hope this letter is helpful in your consideration of NRG's bid to avoid any fraudulent bidding practices upon you and the citizens of Delaware.

Respectively submitted,

William J. Wier, Jr.

Cc: John Hughes and Phillip Cherry
DNREC
89 Kings Highway
Dover, DE. 19901

Charles Smisson
DNREC Energy Office
146 So. Governors Ave.
Dover, DE 19904

POWERING DELAWARE WITH NRG

Dear Delaware Residents,

Delaware is known as the "First State" for good reason. Two centuries ago, Delaware earned that distinction by being the first state to join the U.S. Constitution. It took courage, vision and, most importantly, foresighted leadership. When Delaware led, the other states followed and the rest is history. Very soon, Delaware will have the opportunity to show comparable leadership in a different type of issue—global warming—an issue recently depicted in *Delaware American* as "the single greatest challenge humanity has ever faced."

Traditional coal plants are substantial sources of greenhouse gases. You might say "let's just get rid of the coal plants," but that is not so easy. Coal plants currently provide well over 50% of our power generation and tend to be our only domestic abundant and moderately priced fuel source. If we were to shut down existing coal plants, the generation shortfall would have to be met by natural gas-fueled plants and the price of natural gas would skyrocket. Since natural gas prices are the primary determinant of wholesale electricity prices and many people heat their homes with natural gas, such a sharp increase in natural gas prices (the top of the steep increase we have already experienced over the past three years) would be a double blow, creating a very real financial burden on many Americans.

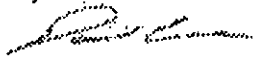
In order to provide Delaware with reliable and affordable baseload electricity in an environmentally responsible manner, we are submitting to the State this week our proposal to invest over \$1 billion to build an "integrated gasification combined cycle" (IGCC) plant at our Indian River facility in Millsboro. This cutting edge technology, which is referred to by industrialists and environmentalists alike as "clean coal" technology, converts coal into gas and then combusts it with an overall environmental impact comparable to the cleanest natural gas plants. The carbon dioxide emissions, which are the principal global warming-causing greenhouse gas, are "captured" and then prepared for underground storage rather than emitted into the earth's atmosphere.

Why natural gas? We believe in wind power and we pursuing wind power development, but wind farms, particularly offshore wind farms, are extremely expensive and for no more reason than to be working when needed than onshore wind has proven to be. Indeed, recent studies indicate that it is precisely when the air conditioning is being turned on and electricity demand is peaking—that hot, still summer afternoons—that the wind turbines are prone to becoming "still" as well.

NRG is committed to the continued development of technologies that will reduce greenhouse emissions and eventually remove our carbon dioxide emissions from the air. As part of our proposal, we are offering to shut down the two oldest units at Indian River at the time the new plant comes on line, ensuring no shortfall in supply and that the overall emissions levels from the remaining plant and the new plant are far lower than they are today. We also propose to continue with our plans, announced months ago, to invest as much as \$200 million in improving the environmental performance of the remaining existing units—making this a total investment of well over \$1.3 billion in southern Delaware's economic and environmental future.

Delaware is in front of this issue with the competitive bidding process now underway. As your representatives did so recently and so successfully 225 years ago, we expect that if Delaware stays leadership in embracing clean coal technology, other States will follow and a major step forward will have been taken in addressing global warming. Delaware will have earned its "First State" status once again.

Respectfully,


David Crane
President and Chief Executive Officer
NRG Energy, Inc.

NRG

DELAWARE'S MANDATES FOR NEW ENERGY

- ✓ Utilize new or innovative baseload technology (coal gasification)
- ✓ Provide environmental benefits to the state
- ✓ Use existing fuel and transmission infrastructure
- ✓ Utilize existing transmission or industrial use
- ✓ Promote fuel diversity
- ✓ Support or improve reliability
- ✓ Enhance the increasing price stability

**POWERING DELAWARE WITH NRG
DELIVERS ON ALL FRONTS!**

The Honorable Arnetta McRae
Delaware Public Service Commission
861 Silver Lake Boulevard
Cannon Building, Suite 100
Dover, De. 19904

RECEIVED
07 FEB 20 PM 2:18
DELAWARE P.S.C.

Dear Ms. McRae:

I am writing you to show my support for the IGCC plant proposed by NRG to be constructed in Sussex County. As an employee in the power industry, I am vaguely familiar with the process in which electricity is provided to the consumer. I feel the process is more complicated than most individuals are familiar with, and I am concerned that the proposals submitted by Bluewater's wind proposal will not provide the necessary capacity to the electrical grid when needed. In addition, the wind mill industrial site located offshore only meets two of the seven legislated criteria mandated by the request for proposals submitted to Delmarva. It also doesn't address certain infrastructure requirements that the citizens of the State of Delaware may not be aware of. I have concerns as to where the power lines are going to come on-shore, the substation that will be needed to tie into existing transmission lines, the helicopter pad that will be required to provide maintenance on the wind turbines, the containment of the 40,000 gallons of oil that will be located on rigs in the ocean that will provide cooling to the transformers, the disruption of radar coverage in the shipping lanes that the blades of the wind turbines cause, the noise that will be heard on shore, the myriad of cables underwater that will cause recreation fishing navigation hazards, the permitting process, the light pollution that will be caused due to the elevation of the towers requiring flashing lights by the FAA, if there is a search and rescue operation needed in the area it will not be able to be preformed, so on and so forth. There are too many unanswered questions that warrant not investing into a project that is an experiment, as there are NO offshore wind mill industrial sites in the United States.

The only proposal to lower emissions is the one submitted by NRG. The proposal is the only proposal that meets all seven requirements of the RFP, it is the only one that will provide base load generation that is cost quantified, and the only one that will provide more stability on rate increases in the future.

I am not against wind power, or for that matter any renewable power sources. We need emission reductions in all industries, not just power generation. Wind power has it's place in the United States, but not in the ocean offshore. As a citizen of Sussex County, I do not want to invest my tax dollars that will not provide the return that was intended, I also do not want to pay the increases charged by the electric company because we had to buy additional power from the grid when the cost was high and the wind doesn't blow.

Sincerely,


Christopher Williams

271 Lakeside Drive Lewes, De 19958 302-344-5065

February 7, 2007

RECEIVED
07 FEB 20 AM 11:46
DELAWARE P.S.C.

The Honorable Jeffrey Clark, Commissioner
Delaware Public Service Commission
861 Silver Lake Blvd., Suite 100
Dover, DE 19904

Dear Commissioner Clark:

Generating electricity with fossil fuels is the major contributor to CO2 gas emissions in the US, and it is very likely this type of generation will be subject to carbon taxes or caps in the near future. This is old technology that, in the long run, will become much more costly to the rate payers in Delaware and across the nation.

We have an opportunity to use wind power, which would allow Delawareans to enjoy the benefits of stable supply and non-polluting electric generation. We can be the first to reap the benefits of this waste-free approach to our energy needs. Also, taking a leadership role as our nation shifts its energy technology not only helps to meet our energy demands, but it also encourages new industry and job growth here.

Delaware has a global reputation for having smart courts and being a good place to do business. Now we have an opportunity to achieve a global reputation for being smart about our energy needs. You are living in an historic moment. You can take a leadership role, or you can fall back on old, failing technology to provide for Delaware's future. Your leadership will impact rate payers and businesses for decades to come. Wind power is part of the solution to our energy crisis. Please keep this in mind as you talk with other state leaders about this decision.

Let's not be the state that builds the last obsolete coal or gas-fired generating plant. Let's lead our country to a better future and give Delaware an advantage with cleaner air, cleaner water, better health, and more stable electric rates. You can make a difference Commissioner Clark.

Sincerely,



David Woodside

10 Whirlaway Dr

Beir, DE 19701

RECEIVED
07 FEB 20 PM 2:24
DELAWARE P.S.C.

February 13, 2007

The Honorable Ruth Ann Minner
Office of the Governor
Carvel State Office Building
820 N. French Street
Wilmington, DE 19801

Dear Governor Minner:

I am writing to you as a Delawarean and proud member of Painters & Allied trades, Local 252. I would like to take this opportunity to express my support of the NRG clean coal project that has been proposed at the Indian River generating station in Sussex County.

The NRG project will provide over \$1.5 billion in capital investment in the Indian River area and Delaware, which translates into more than 1,000 construction jobs over the five year construction period and 100 permanent positions once the facility is up and running. Furthermore, this project is a commitment to Delaware's future as it will provide an additional 600 megawatts of clean energy to the citizens of Delaware and the Delmarva region for years to come – 400 megawatts of which is available to Delmarva Power & Light under the current RFP process.

I respectfully ask that you support the NRG Energy proposal for a clean coal facility at the Indian River plant – it is the only proposal that underpins real job growth, material capital investment and a reliable supply of clean energy (based on the use of plentiful domestic fuel) for the benefit of us all, well into the future.

Sincerely,



cc: The Honorable Arnetta McRae
The Honorable Jennifer Davis
Russell T. Larson
Philip J. Cherry